Your shrewdest business competitors would be glad to see you spend a lot of money in any kind of "advertising" except newspaper advertising.

The Courier-Journal.

What you "learn" by reading the ads. is usually negotiable "knowledge." There's a whole sermon in that one fact.

VOL. CVIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,180. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1907.—10 PAGES. PRICE {THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.

Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Kentucky and Tennessee—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

Indiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; light, variable winds.

THE LATEST.

Events which are expected to engage public attention this week include a conference at Atlanta of the Governors of the Southern States over the operation of the new State laws reducing passenger fares, a conference at St. Paul of representatives of the switchmen of Northwestern railroads with the officials of those roads to discuss the switchmen's demands for increased wages, and arguments in New York on application for a certificate of reasonable doubt and an arrest of judgment in the case of Dr. Walter R. Gilliette, former vice president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who has been convicted of perjury.

Bankers in the leading cities of the country express confidence in the financial situation and state that they believe normal conditions will soon be restored. The issuing of clearing-house certificates means that the bankers of New York and other big cities will not pay out large sums of currency. However, cash will be provided for pay rolls and other legitimate uses. It has been deemed advisable to stop the cashing of large checks in order to prevent the hoarding of currency.

A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, consisting of Senators Teller, La Follette and Curtis, will leave Washington for Texas and Mexico for the purpose of investigating the trouble between the Mexican Kickapoo Indians and the Interior Department. The Indians, who are now located in Mexico, claim that they were fraudulently induced to convey their lands in Oklahoma, and that no lease money has been paid them for three years.

Dr. J. M. White, of the United States Marine Service at Seattle, has received a message from Surgeon General Wyman at Washington authorizing Dr. White to carry out his recommendation that all vessels on the Sound be fumigated at once. This applies to ferry boats and every vessel large enough to hold a rat. No new occurrences of bubonic plague developed in Seattle yesterday.

Attorney General Bonaparte has decided to again take up with the attorney for the rectifiers the question of preparing a case to test the food and drugs act in so far as it relates to labeling whiskies. Warwick Hough, the attorney for the rectifiers, and the Attorney General have thus far been unable to agree on a statement of facts.

Intense interest is manifested in Cleveland in the race for Mayor between Tom L. Johnson and Theodore E. Burton. The registration surpassed all expectations and was a surprise to the managers of both parties. Both candidates have issued statements claiming victory by comfortable majorities.

Democratic leaders at headquarters yesterday expressed themselves to the effect that Vice President Fairbanks' trip through the State would have but slight effect as a vote getter. They maintain that many of the people who attended the meetings were Democrats who went through a desire to see the Vice President.

The official call for the fourth meeting of the Rivers and Harbors Congress has been issued. The delegates will meet at Washington December 4. The officers announced that the Congress will urge larger appropriations for river improvement, but will not recommend any special project.

It is said that Mayor Thompson, of Detroit, is preparing to bring suit next spring to throw the Detroit United Railways into the hands of a receiver. He will charge gross mismanagement and manipulation of the stock for the benefit of insiders.

It is the intention of the Administration to urge Congress to create the rank of Vice Admiral so that this honor can be conferred on Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, who will command the battleship fleet which will journey to the Pacific.

Henderson tobacco merchants have announced in an advertisement that they will continue the purchase of tobacco as usual. The Growers' Association had asked them to withdraw buyers from the field.

R. F. Weeks, a merchant of Dunbarten, South Carolina, was assassinated while in the act of preparing for bed. A charge of buckshot was fired through the window of his room.

It is authoritatively stated that a general rise in the railway rates of Mexico would go into effect in the near future. The commission agreed to 12 per cent. increase.

Representative Champ Clark has announced his intention of introducing a bill in Congress giving the citizens of the Capital the right to govern themselves.

About 100 telegraph operators who struck at Birmingham, Ala., will return to work this morning. No concessions were made by the company.

CHECKS INSTEAD OF CURRENCY

Clearing-house Certificates Will Stem the Tide.

Bankers Have the Situation Well In Hand.

Plenty of Money Available For Cash Business.

WHOLE COUNTRY CHEERFUL.

New York, Oct. 27.—The feeling among banking authorities to-night is that united action and wise counsels have already accomplished much in providing a solution for the financial problem with which they have been called on to deal during the past week, and that with remedial plans further perfected, the promise is strong for the maintenance of financial stability. To-day was marked by the usual Sunday calm, which gave the financial leaders an opportunity to ease the tension of overwrought nerves experienced during the week. Most of them remained at home throughout the day.

The departure of Secretary Cortelyou for Washington removed a conspicuous figure from the field, but it was felt that with President Roosevelt's strong support as expressed in his letter made public last night, Mr. Cortelyou's presence in Washington was favorable to such further Government assistance as might be required.

In the churches, many of the sermons were marked by references to the financial situation.

* * *

Activity In Clearing-house.

At the clearing-house there was much evidence of activity in preparation for the issuance of loan certificates. This, however, was confined to the subordinates as the loan committee which is to pass upon collateral offered for the certificates did not hold a formal session. Another evidence of activity was the small knot of people gathered at some of the institutions where runs were in progress last week, waiting for advantageous position on the opening of business to-morrow.

* * *

No Big Currency Payments.

The indications are that banking institutions will not pay out large amounts in currency to-morrow, except to meet legitimate requirements of their clients for current business. It has long been the practice of trust companies and some of the smaller banks, in meeting checks for considerable amounts, to draw checks upon the National banks with which their reserves are kept. If they pursue this policy to-morrow and until the end of the present crisis, it will not be a departure from their usual practice. Such checks, under ordinary circumstances, are preferred to currency and if currency is demanded in unusual quantities, it will be refused unless evidence is given that it is required in good faith and for other purposes than hoarding, to prevent which is the main purpose of this step.

* * *

Money For All Legitimate Business.

Currency will be paid on small checks as desired and to provide funds for pay rolls and other legitimate and ordinary uses. It may be thought advisable to stamp checks "payable through clearing-house" as was done in 1893. The suspension of currency payments at that time extended to all the banks and also the trust companies which were then a comparatively small factor in the situation. Little if any inconvenience resulted from the payment of checks instead of currency, except in cases where there was special need of currency. Currency at that time went to a premium of a fraction of 1 per cent, and in some cases even as high as a full 1 per cent. This was due to the fact that currency was refused even for pay rolls, for the use of retail shops and for other purposes for which it is required.

It is believed that the situation will not be so acute on this occasion, and that currency can be paid where it is required for legitimate business purposes and not for hoarding.

* * *

Settling of Balances.

Checks drawn in payment of current obligations will be received for deposit by any bank and redeemed through the clearing-house in the usual manner, except that clearing-house balances against the banks will be settled in clearing-house loan certificates instead of currency.

It was found in 1893 that while currency went to a slight premium in certain cases, the public generally accepted the suspension of currency payments with equanimity. Runs upon banks ceased because the object of such runs, namely to lock up currency, was defeated by the decision to pay only in checks acceptable to the clearing-house.

* * *

The Loan Certificates.

A large force of clerks were at the clearing-house to-day preparing for the issuance of loan certificates to-morrow. These are in $5,000, $10,000 and $20,000 denominations and in the form, "This certifies that the (name of bank) has deposited with this committee securities in accordance with the proceedings of a meeting of the association upon which this certificate is issued. This certificate will be received in payment of balances for the sum of $5,000 from any member of the Clearing-house Association.

"On the surrender of this certificate, by depositing bank above named, the committee will indorse the amount as payment on the obligations of said bank held by them and surrender a proportionate share of the collateral securities held thereunder." This is the form as used in 1893.

* * *

Certificates Worse of Benefit.

At that time the certificates were of great benefit and aided materially in clearing the very serious situation then existing. In this connection a New York banker commended the action of outside cities in adopting the same plan for the protection of their supplies of cash. They foresee that this will greatly relieve the strain at outside points, permitting them to use the certificates in place of cash, and also having the salutary effect of keeping down the drain of outside centers upon New York. When New York adopted the certificates in 1893, the system became almost general throughout the country, and everywhere the result was beneficial.

One prominent banker pointed out that it could not be brought to the attention of the country at large too strongly that the present situation is dealing solely with the supplies of currency and that neither the business credit of the nation nor its industrial and agricultural prosperity is affected.

* * *

Contrast With 1893.

In this respect there is a sharp contrast with the conditions prevalent in 1893. At that time many manufactories were closed, railroad business was at a low ebb and all parts of the country were feeling the strain of acute business depression. To-day, on the contrary, the country is extremely prosperous, manufacturing plants are running on full time; railroad earnings are the highest ever known, and the crop prospects are excellent. The banks themselves, especially those of New York, have in their vaults interest-bearing securities of the very best character on which in all ordinary times they would be able to realize large sums of money. It is with these securities and gold commercial paper as collateral that the Clearing-house loan certificates will be issued to the extent of 75 per cent. of their salable value.

* * *

Ample Margin.

It will be seen that every $75 of loan

(Concluded on 2d Page, 5th Column.)

RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS IS CALLED.

WILL MEET AT WASHINGTON DECEMBER 4.

STAND FOR A POLICY; NOT FOR ANY PROJECT.

WANT BIGGER APPROPRIATION.

Cincinnati, Oct. 27.—The official call for the meeting of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress has been sent out by President Ransdell, of Louisiana, and Secretary Ellison, of this city. The congress will assemble at the New Willard in Washington on December 4, adjourning on the evening of December 6. It will be the fourth meeting of the congress and the second since its reorganization. The call is specific in its declaration that no special project for river or for harbor improvement will be advocated or even considered by the congress, and that it will stand only for a broad and liberal policy by the National Government for all such improvements as have been favorably considered by the Board of Engineers of the army and by that board recommended to the Congress of the United States.

It is the design and purpose of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress to demand that a more liberal proportion of the revenue of the Government derived from commerce shall be expended in the interest of commerce in improving the national channels of trade and transportation, the amount heretofore appropriated for such improvements having been about 3 per cent.

All preparations have been made at Washington, and it is expected that the congress will be more largely attended than any preceding meeting, and mainly because of its openly announced programme that it stands for a policy and for no special project.

GOING AFTER THE DETROIT UNITED.

MAYOR THOMPSON WILL SUE FOR A RECEIVER.

SECURES STOCKS AND BONDS IN ORDER TO QUALIFY.

WILL CHARGE MANY OFFENSES

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Mayor Thompson has secured stock and bonds of the Detroit United Railways and next spring will attempt to throw the company into the hands of a receiver. He will charge gross mismanagement and manipulation of the stock for the benefit of the insiders. To be in a position to carry this out, it is declared that he already has a small lot of Detroit United Railways long-time bonds in his possession, and also a block of stock.

When he has completed collecting a mass of evidence on which he has private detectives and financial agents working he will begin two suits, one as a bondholder of the company and the other as a stockholder, the purpose of which will be to force a receivership on the grounds that the stock of the company has been manipulated by the insiders for their own benefit and to the detriment of innocent investors among the stockholders.

As a bondholder he will make the receivership demand on the ground that the gross mismanagement of the officers and directors has put the company in such a position that it will be unable to pay its liabilities.

DISTURBED FLOCK OF DR. C. H. JONES.

DEMENTED WOMAN ARRESTED IN LYNCHBURG BAPTIST CHURCH.

Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Just before the morning services today at the First Baptist church, of which Dr. Carter Helm Jones, late of Louisville, is pastor, a demented woman entered the auditorium, passed over the pulpit and went behind the curtain. The woman made some noise and occasioned some excitement among the early church goers. She was taken out by two policemen, who locked her up.

WILL CONTINUE TO BUY TOBACCO

Announcement Made By Henderson Firms.

Had Been Requested To Recall Buyers.

Morganfield Agents Asked To Quit the Field.

NO 1908 CROP IN BATH.

Henderson, Ky., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—In a signed statement appearing as an advertisement in both the local Henderson dailies this morning, the American Tobacco Company, the Imperial Tobacco Company, Dibrell, Glover Co., Gallaher, Limited, John H. Hodge Tobacco Company, Thomas Hodge, Nosworthy & Argue and Arthur B. Jarvis state that they will buy tobacco in this city as usual this winter.

Some days ago a committee from the association of growers went to the local merchants and asked them to keep their buyers out of the field. What transpired at that conference was not given out. The secretary of the association here states that there will be less than 5 per cent. of the crop outside of the association when the books close. Fourteen hundred acres were pledged Saturday.

More Buyers Asked To Quit.

Morganfield, Ky., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Members of the American Society of Equity called on J. Whittle Clark, an independent buyer of tobacco here, and told him they wanted him to quit buying at once. Mr. Clark bought tobacco property here and has enlarged the warehouses and put in extensive improvements at a large expense since he has been here. There were about a dozen men, sober, quiet and substantial farmers, in the crowd. Earlier in the day they called on Henry Rudy, buyer for the Imperial Tobacco Company in Uniontown.

No Crop In Bath.

Owingsville, Ky., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The tobacco growers have agreed not to plant a tobacco crop next year.

WHITE PLAGUE WILL BE CHECKED.

CARDINAL GIBBONS WRITES WORDS OF SYMPATHY.

LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

A TRIBUTE TO HEROES.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Cordial sympathy with the anti-tuberculosis movement was expressed by Cardinal Gibbons in a letter which has been received by Dr. John S. Fulton, secretary general of the International Congress of Tuberculosis which is to be held in Washington next August. The cardinal affirmed the belief that the white plague would ultimately be brought under as complete control as small pox, yellow fever and other scourges of humanity have been.

"Fifty years ago," said the cardinal, "and even until recent years yellow fever was a most dreaded visitor.

"In New Orleans in one of the epidemics of the disease I contracted the fever myself.

"Our freedom from anxiety so far as yellow fever is concerned we owe to the men who laid down their own lives for the benefit of their fellow men. There was Maj. Carroll, who died only a month ago after years of suffering caused by his voluntary submission to inoculation with yellow fever. There was his colleague, Dr. Lazeur, who died soon after inoculation. These men were genuine heroes, and too high praise cannot be bestowed upon them for their services to humanity."

NECESSARY TO OPEN A THIRD REGISTER.

KENTUCKY BUILDING HAS HAD 85,000 VISITORS.

MOST POPULAR SPOT AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

DEMAND TO SEE OLD BED.

Jamestown Exposition, Va., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Another big guest book has been opened at Fort Boonesborough, the Kentucky building. This is the third register for the Kentucky Commission and, with the average daily attendance considerably higher for the past three weeks than it has been in any similar length of time previous, it seems that this book will be filled before the gates of the exposition are closed.

The two registers now filled contain 40,000 names and addresses. Since the new register was opened almost 2,500 persons have subscribed their names.

The total registration of Kentuckians up to this time is 7,485. It is believed that the Bluegrass State has done her share in promoting attendance at the exposition in proportion to the patronage sent by other States. It must be admitted that not a few Kentuckians visit Fort Boonesborough and the exposition and fail to register at the State building. An illustration of this was found last summer when the State Guard went into camp at Jamestown. In round numbers there were 1,500 soldiers, though scarcely 500 of them left their autographs on the book at Fort Boonesborough. Thus it is fair to estimate that between 9,000 and 10,000 Kentuckians have so far attended the exposition.

On the assumption that not more than 50 per cent. of the visitors to a building have left their names on the register, it is evident that Fort Boonesborough has entertained some 85,000 guests up to this time.

Members of the Kentucky Commission have all along contended that their State building has aroused more favorable comment than any other one building on the exposition grounds. Proof of this may be found in a recent incident. One of the interesting bits of furniture in the main log house of Fort Boonesborough is a cherry bedstead with cord "springs." This relic came from Madison county and is seventy-five years old. An old-fashioned quilt, equally as antique as the bedstead, was used as a spread. When the fires were started in the big fireplaces in the main building it was decided to remove the bed in order to make more room.

The relic remained in storage only four days. During that period no less than three dozen inquiries were made as to the whereabouts of the bedstead. These queries came with such frequency that the secretary of the commission decided that the bed should be reinstalled.

POLITICIANS GUESSING IN CLEVELAND RACE.

BIG INCREASE IN REGISTRATION SURPRISES BOTH SIDES.

JOHNSON AND BURTON ARE BOTH CONFIDENT.

EXCITING RACE FOR MAYOR.

Cleveland, Oct. 27.—With only one week remaining for active work in the campaign, the Cleveland mayoralty contest is overshadowing everything else here in point of interest in connection with the election of November 5. The record-breaking registration has been a matter of surprise to political leaders generally, and election experts are now kept busy trying to analyze its meaning and probable effect on the interests respectively of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, who is seeking a fourth term, and of Congressman Theodore E. Burton, the Republican nominee. The registration has reached a total of 93,000, which is nearly 20,000 in excess of the normal vote in city elections.

The predictions being made by political leaders as to the result of the election vary according to the political feelings of those making them. Republican politicians are sanguine that the big registration augurs that Republicans, heretofore out of line with their party locally who did not vote at all, are back in line and ready to vote for Mr. Burton. They point to the fact that the biggest increase in registration has been in the heavy Republican wards.

Mayor Johnson and his associates, however, are equally sanguine that the increased interest in municipal affairs as shown by the big registration, is due to his position on the question of lower street car fares and the regulation of the franchises of public service corporations, as well as for his administration generally.

Chairman Baker in his election forecast predicts Mr. Burton's election for Mayor by from 8,000 to 15,000 majority.

Mayor Johnson, as well as his managers, are confident that the Mayor will be re-elected. They predict that his majority will be no less than it was two years ago, when he was elected by 12,000.

TWO KILLED AND TWENTY-FIVE HURT

FIRST FATAL WRECK ON THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 27.—A wreck on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, which occurred to-day, killed the first passenger in the history of the company. Two were killed and twenty-five were injured, some of whom may die.

DISCRIMINATION CHARGED AGAINST INDIANA ROADS.

Commission Issues Order Directing That All Be Treated Alike.

Terre Haute, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The State Railway Commission has promulgated rules for the allotment of cars to the mines along the Southern Indiana road, following an investigation which disclosed favoritism to mines owned by the railroad company and by the Freemans, who are interested in the railroad. The independent operators have not been able to work more than one day a week, while the favored ones get in full time. It is expected the company will not comply with the order, but will test the law under which it was made. The Big Four has just brought a test suit raising the validity of the law which created the commission itself, because the road was ordered to deliver cars of coal to a traction company.

THIEVES GET TICKETS VALUED AT $15,000.

Steal Necessary Inkpads and Stamp To Make the Papers Good For Transportation.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 27.—A burglary, thought at first of minor importance, to-day developed into a crime that will annoy railroad officials throughout the country for months to come. The Southern Pacific station at Santa Monica was robbed last Thursday night of skeleton tickets valued at over $15,000, together with the stamps, punches and ink pads, which will enable the thieves to stamp hundreds of transcontinental railroad tickets. It is expected the tickets will be issued to the public through dishonest brokers.

TEST CASE MAY BE AGREED UPON

Attorney General Reopens Subject With Rectifiers.

Hitch Comes Over Statement of Facts.

Speaker Cannon May Abolish Two Committees.

FIVE CONTESTS FOR SEATS.

Washington, D. C. Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Although the Attorney General issued a statement last week to the effect that the Department of Justice after considering the question of the labeling of whiskies had been unable to reach an agreement with the counsel for the rectifiers, Warwick M. Hough, by which a test case could be presented to the courts, and stated accordingly that the department would proceed very shortly under the criminal section of the Pure Food act, it developed to-night that the question has been reopened and the Attorney General is now giving further consideration to the matter. Mr. Hough has filed an additional statement with the Attorney General who is to again meet the question of a test case.

"If the Attorney General insists that the rectifiers shall accept his statement of facts," said Mr. Hough to-night, "and that they shall also agree that no testimony or other evidence shall be presented to the courts, the probabilities are that the test case as originally contemplated will not be made because the rectifiers insist upon the right to introduce testimony and contend that the statement of facts upon which the Attorney General insists contains statements which they cannot admit to be true, and which would amount to an admission upon their part that they have no case.

* * *

Threat of Prosecution.

"The club which is being held over the rectifiers is that if they do not agree to the Attorney General's terms he will authorize the institution of general prosecutions without waiting for the courts to pass upon the question of 'what is whisky.'" It seems inconceivable, however, that the Attorney General of the United States would take such a position, since it would ruin an enormous business, for which no reparation could be made, if the court should finally decide that the Attorney General was wrong. There are those who assert that even though the making of a test case upon an agreed statement of facts should be abandoned, the Attorney General will pick out certain cases from those which may be transmitted to him from the Department of Agriculture and use them for the purpose of a test case to decide the question at issue, and hold all the other cases in abeyance until the first cases have been decided. This seems the more reasonable course, though the department will not commit itself in advance.

* * *

Rectifiers Want Case Settled.

"Contrary to the impression which has heretofore prevailed the rectifiers and blenders have been endeavoring to make a test case since the middle of last June and the delay in the matter has been due to the unwillingness of the Attorney General to accept any of the several statements which were prepared and submitted by their attorney, because the agreement of facts related only to admission as to what the respective distilled spirits were and how they had been produced. It is now pointed out as a significant fact that the distilled spirits which the Attorney General wishes the rectifiers to admit has never been known as whisky is a distilled spirit which the Government has been branding as whisky ever since it has been produced whenever it was reduced in proof by the addition of water so as to make it potable. The pertinent question then arises, 'How can one department of the Government successfully prosecute a dealer for selling a distilled spirit as "whisky" when the brand "whisky" was put upon the package containing it by the officials of another department of the Government pursuant to law and regulations relating thereto?' At any rate in view of the technicalities involved in the alleged violations of the law by the rectifiers they can be no longer regarded as flagrant. It is expected that the matter will be settled by an agreement or disagreement within a day or two."

* * *

May Abolish Committees.

Speaker Cannon is considering the advisability of abolishing two of the three Election Committees of the House. The only thing standing in the way is the fact that such action would mean the loss of two desirable chairmanships and about fourteen committee places at a time when members are flooding the Speaker with requests for desirable assignments. On the other hand, one Election Committee can easily handle the work of the next Congress at its short session. The question of placing members becomes more difficult with each succeeding Congress and the addition of five new men from Oklahoma means a total of 389 men who have to be provided for in the new Congress. While one Election Committee can more than do the work, there is much to be gained from a personal standpoint by the Speaker's retaining all the committees. It means many more plums for distribution.

* * *

Reed Named Three.

Until the Fifty-fourth Congress there was only one Election Committee. In that Congress Speaker Reed appointed three, owing to the unusual number of contests that year. This policy has been followed by his successors regardless of the fact that there has been a decline in the number of contested election cases and more or less opposition among members regardless of politics, owing to party majorities inciting non-partisanship. The contest preliminaries of the new Congress indicated that there would be six contests, but in the Eighth Illinois district the contestant accepted the result of a recount and Representative Charles McGavin now has undisputed claim to his seat. Of the five contests which will come before the House three are from South Carolina, one from New Mexico and one from Illinois. None of them is considered of much importance, the grounds of contest generally being fraud in the count.

* * *

The Five Contests.

In the Fifth Illinois district Anthony Michaleck is contesting the seat of Adolph H. Sabath, a Democrat. The case is unusual in that Sabath declined to take any testimony whatever, feeling confident that he needed none in the defense of his seat. Michaleck was a member of the last House, where efforts were made to unseat him upon the allegation that he had never been naturalized. In New Mexico a Democrat, Juan Larrazola, is contesting Delegate Andrews' seat. The South Carolina contests are: From the First district, Prioleau, Republican, vs. Legare; Second district, Myers, Republican, vs. Patterson, and seventh district, Dantzler, Republican, vs. Lever. The clerk of the House has received the testimony in the several cases.

* * *

Changes Old Custom.

The War Department has approved a unique rule enforced by Maj. Gen. Weston, a native of Louisville, now in command of one of the Philippine departments. It has long been the practice of the military authorities to exact of the soldiers a pledge to abstain from intoxicants in consideration of the fact that they will not be punished for the first offense. When the pledge is broken it is the habit to try the men for violation of the articles of war. Gen. Weston contends that this is not proper or fair, and that a man who breaks a temperance pledge through weakness should not in justice be brought before a military court for trial for a breach of discipline. The soldier's conduct cannot, says the General, be regarded as prejudicial to good order in the military service.

* * *

Franchise For Washingtonians.

Efforts will be renewed by Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, and others, to secure for the District of Columbia during the coming Congress, a form of Government which will allow its citizens to vote.

"If it is true that Washington is the best governed city in the world," says Mr. Clark, "then the entire representative form of Government is at fault. I have supported three bills bestowing upon the district a territorial form of Government, but the lack of support of the wealthy men of Washington to the measure was most noticeable. Whether this is due to the fact that the United States pays one-half of the taxes I am not prepared to say, but I will venture the opinion that the quickest and most effective way to obtain franchise for the district is to withdraw the support of the rest of United States."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue holds that packages of spirits of five gallons or more in overcases which conceal the stamps, marks and brands are liable to seizure as prima facie subject to forfeiture under the revised statutes. The burden of proof is on the claimant to show that the law is complied with. Invisible stamps may or may not be those required by law for the spirits contained. Their purpose and object is to bear upon their face evidence of the regularity of the contents of the package. It is the duty of Internal Revenue officers to inspect and if deemed necessary to test packages of spirits in the hands of dealers or being transported.

* * *

Army Officer Called Down.

It having been brought to the attention of the War Department that an officer of the army was using his rank and title in connection with a patented food or medicine, he was officially informed that such use is contrary to the policy of the War Department, also that his action was disapproved by the Secretary of War, and that he must discontinue such use of his rank and title.

* * *

Labor's Fight On Taft.

Organized labor is to wage open warfare against Secretary of War Taft, if President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, is accurate in the prediction he makes in his official organ. He characterizes Secretary Taft as "the injunction candidate for President," and announces that the Federation convention to be held at Jamestown beginning November 11 will be asked to indorse the anti-Taft crusade.

* * *

General Bell Much Improved.

It is stated at the War Department that Gen. Benn, Chief of Staff, has so much improved under Wrestler Muldoon's system that he may be able to resume his desk the latter part of the week.

* * *

Postmaster Robert E. Woods is in the city to see the Post-office Department officials concerning routine matters in the Louisville office. He wants a number of additional clerks and letter carriers, which will doubtless be allowed. Mr. and Mrs. Woods are at the Shoreham and after spending a few days here will go to the Jamestown Exposition.

* * *

Ben D. Warfield, of Louisville, is at the Willard.

ASSASSINATED WHILE PREPARING FOR BED.

Prominent South Carolina Merchant's Body Found Riddled With Buckshot.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 27.—At Dunbarton, a small town in Barnwell county, the dead body of R. F. Weeks, a prominent merchant, was found to-day in the living room which he occupied over his store. The window near which his body lay was demolished and Mr. Weeks' body was peppered with buckshot. He closed his store about 11 o'clock Saturday night, and it is thought that the assassin was in hiding and shot him as he was undressing preparatory to retiring. Apparently robbery was not the motive, as his money was not taken.

$300,000 Fire At Nome.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 27.—Fire at Nome on Friday caused property loss of about $300,000. The Second-avenue office building of the Pioneer Mining Company, the best structure of the kind in the town, was among those destroyed, at a loss of $50,000. The fire burned for four hours.

FOREIGNERS ARE ADVISED TO BUY

American Securities Said To Be Bargains.

View of Holland and Berlin Brokers.

Confidence In American Resources Is Unshaken.

GOOD FEELING IN PARIS.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—The violent financial squall in the United States is regarded here as having passed as quickly as it came up. The great Berlin banks are assuring their customers that the crisis which for a week has gripped New York is relaxing and that conditions in America are so sound that no deep-seated consequences can follow. The representative of a powerful Holland financial interest, who happens to be here, has sent word to Amsterdam that now is the time to invest in American securities; and many Berlin brokers in their letters to customers advise them to go for American stocks now, while they are under a pressure that probably is only temporary. It is the large offers made in Europe by American holders and buyings have caused American exchange to rise to 426, a rate which the Vossische Zeitung's financial reviewer says is without precedent. The demand for transfers which was due chiefly to the fact that many investors bought American securities in New York in the belief that low prices offered unusual inducements, was so heavy that many applicants failed to get accommodation. The market assumed that the English bank rate will be advanced on Monday, which will be followed immediately by an advance by the Reichsbank.

* * *

Confidence Expressed.

While the crisis has shaken Germany's confidence in a number of American banks and individual undertakings, there is a wide-spread conviction that it cannot lead to a protracted period of prostration. The German financial public possess a large store of optimism regarding the economical resources of the "Great Republic," which the mismanagement of railroad directors and individual bankers is unable to outweigh.

The Berlin Bourse, which was remarkably steady during the week, is likely to feel the effects of the crisis in New York more during the next fortnight than previously, because it must resist the tendency to export gold, as exchange is not equal to pay for large purchases of American securities. The latest American news and cablegrams from private bankers have had a reassuring effect upon the financial community. Especially does it make a good impression that the leading trust companies, which were exposed to heavy runs, were able to withstand the onset of frenzied depositors. It is believed here now that if the reports from the United States continue fairly favorable for a few days the volume of German buying orders sent to New York will be considerably increased.

* * *

Reorganization of Monetary System.

There is a good deal of moralizing over the need in the United States of Governmental control over the currency and of the necessity for a reorganization of the monetary system so that it will be able to bear the requirements of immense prosperity and withstand sudden gusts of unreasoning panic.

The Bourse is somewhat nervous over the reported financial crisis in Chile. It is believed, however, that the reports concerning it are too pessimistic. German banks having connections in Chile admit that the conditions there have been bad for some time, but they have no information indicating that the situation has become acute.

WORST OVER.

Belief In Paris If Flurry Is Confined To New York.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The prevailing opinion in financial circles here is that the worst phase of the crisis in New York is over, if it does not extend to the interior of the country. No skepticism exists regarding the enormous wealth and resources of the country or the solid basis of its prosperity, and the utmost confidence is expressed in J. Pierpont Morgan and the coterie of bankers at the helm. The measures of relief taken by the clearing-house in New York and by the Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou are also approved. Nevertheless it is recognized that the machinery of credit is extremely delicate and that shock to public confidence constitutes the gravest feature of the situation. French bankers congratulate themselves on the fact that they are practically not involved.

RICH'S CRISIS, POOR'S PANIC.

London View of the New York Situation.

London, Oct. 27.—While the sensationmongers here and in other European capitals have seized on the crisis in New York to discredit the American finance and financial methods, there is a strong note of optimism in more reliable and saner quarters. Though acknowledging that the crisis is disturbing to the nerves of the financial world, it is not forgotten that the industrial and agricultural prosperity of the United States is extremely satisfactory.

The money market trouble coming at the admitted general prosperity seems to bother the all-pervasive professional critics of American financial conditions, but all are willing otherwise to praise the more prominent institutions for so splendidly withstanding the runs on their coffers. The situation is described as rich man's crisis, but a poor man's panic.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTS.

100 pairs White and Gray 11-4 Cotton Blankets...$1.19
50 pairs White 11-4 Heavy Cotton Blankets $1.50
100 pairs White and Gray 11-4 Cotton Blankets...$1.98
50 pairs All-wool Plaid Blankets, 11-4 size, very special at $4.98
$8.50 California White Blankets at $6.75
$12.50 California White Blankets at $10.00
$1.25 Cotton-filled Comforts at ..... 98¢
$4.00 Fluffy Silkoline Comforts at $2.98
$6.50 Wool-filled Comforts at $4.98

John L. Lairs Co.
(Incorporated)

NOTHING RECENT ON DRINK QUESTION

STATEMENT FROM THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS BUREAU

DISCLAIMING RESPONSIBILITY FOR FRIDAY'S PUBLICATION.

WASHINGTON PAPER'S STORY.

Washington, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The Washington Herald, which, with the Courier-Journal and other papers, printed Friday an article based on figures from the Census Bureau relative to drunkenness in licensed and unlicensed saloon communities, will to-morrow print a statement from Director North, of the Census Bureau, taking exception to the article. The Herald will say:

The Bureau of the Census has compiled no statistics to show relative results of prohibition and license on communities, as indicated by the number of arrests for drunkenness and other causes. The last census was taken on this subject in 1903, and it covered the number of saloons, the number of arrests for drunkenness, disturbing the peace, etc. No analytical statements or deductions based upon these figures have been made by the Census Bureau or anyone connected therewith. Deductions made therefrom in support of or in opposition to prohibition or high license are therefore unofficial. The figures for 1903 are not such as to make any such deductions absolutely reliable.

Director S. N. D. North, in a letter to this paper, disclaims for his bureau responsibility for the article printed last Friday purporting to quote from a census official to the effect that statistics collected by the office demonstrate that the arrests for drunkenness in cities with no license is greater than in cities that regulate the liquor traffic with the license system.

"Certain figures are given purporting to be taken from the census reports," says the director. "I desire to say that these figures are not contained in any census report, and are not correctly derived from any figures that office has published. No official of this bureau is responsible for the statements attributed to the office in the article in question."

The Census Bureau, although it has no figures in any of its bulletins from which the average number of saloons for each one thousand inhabitants, or the average number of arrests for each saloon there given, could have been obtained, has furnished the following exhibit showing these averages for the year 1903, based on the figures contained in Bulletin No. 20. These figures, while not exactly the same, are substantially the same as those given in this paper.

The Herald follows this statement with thirty-three cities, in which is shown the number of licensed saloons, with the average per one thousand inhabitants; the number of arrests for all offenses, with the average per saloon, and the number of arrests for drunkeness, with the average per saloon.

A FORTY-NINER

NO CELEBRATION OF PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY.

Takes Walk In Rain and Receives New York Hungarian Club.

Washington, Oct. 27.—To-day is President Roosevelt's forty-ninth birthday. No celebration marked the event. He did not depart from his customary Sunday programme of worship, work and recreation. The day was spent at the White House fireside in a quiet family rejoicing. Congratulations in large numbers were received at the White House during the day.

President Roosevelt attended service in Grace church in the morning, after which he spent a short time in the executive offices going over his correspondence. In the afternoon, in a downpour of rain, the President, accompanied by the usual guard, went out for a long cross-country walk. To-night President Roosevelt received the Hungarian Club of New York in the East room, when the visitors extended the Chief Executive their congratulations.

STRIKING OPERATORS GO BACK TO WORK.

Telegraphers of Both Postal and Western Union Give Up Fight At Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 27.—It was announced to-night that a large majority of the telegraphers who have been on strike in Birmingham since August 11 will resume work to-morrow. They will go back to both the Western Union and Postal companies under practically the same conditions they were working when called out.

Local managers of the companies state that the men were re-employed as individuals. About one hundred men walked out at the time of the strike.

Vital strength comes from proper food. If you want to be ready for opportunities, food that is quickly absorbed by the blood and stored up in the brain, nerves and muscles as vital energy must be made a part of your regular routine.

Suppose you try Grape-Nuts with cream for breakfast. Eat slowly and note the comfortable feeling of vitality that "stays with you" till noon. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

VICE ADMIRAL

Will Command Pacific Fleet If Congress Assents.

PLAN TO PROMOTE REAR ADMIRAL R. D. EVANS.

EQUAL RANK WITH FOREIGN COMMANDERS SOUGHT.

WON'T HOLD HONOR LONG.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The great battleship fleet which is to make its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific will probably be commanded by a Vice Admiral, and that officer is now Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. Of course, this is conditional upon Congress giving its sanction to the proposal that will be made by the Executive to establish this new rank in the navy. The idea is not a new one, in fact the President in his last annual message to Congress, as well as the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report, have made a recommendation to that effect, but without securing the approval of Congress. Now, however, conditions are believed to be more favorable than ever before for this project.

* * *

Good Reasons Given.

Rear Admiral Evans is going to sail in command of the most powerful fleet that ever gathered under the American flag. Not only that; he commands more battleships of modern type than any other naval officer in the world, and the only officer whose blue pennant floats over a more numerous fleet of all kinds af warships is Lord Beresford, and he is of even greater rank than a Vice Admiral, being an Admiral like Dewey. On this cruise the American fleet is to touch in many foreign ports and is to exchange courtesy with foreign fleets in several places. In Brazil, in Chili, in Argentina, the American commander, supposing he is retaining his present title of Rear Admiral, would be outranked, for the navies of all these countries contain officers of the grade of Vice Admiral, which would make the American commander's position humiliating. As Admiral Evans retires next August, the office would be of short duration.

STRENUOUS WEEK

CONFRONTS THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

Owen Tyler Will Address From Four To Six Meetings Every Night.

Owen Tyler, the Democratic nominee for Mayor of Louisville, intends to make a sweeping campaign this week. Aside from attending a conference or two nightly he will address from four to six meetings. He said yesterday that he was feeling in fine trim and that he was going to shove his canvass with all his might and main this week. Other speakers will be on the stump every night, both in the city and out in the county. The candidates themselves will make an active campaign among the people.

Capt. Frank Hagan and Secretary Al Marret, of the Speakers' Committee, will be busy all the week making preparations for the big rally that is scheduled for the Hopkins Theater Saturday night. The meeting will be presided over by John M. Atherton, the well-known capitalist, who is a strong supporter of the Democratic ticket. Speakers for the occasion will likely be selected to-day or to-morrow. It is highly probable that the Hon. Charles C. Carroll will be one of the three speakers who will be chosen for the meeting. Each speaker will be asked to dwell on different phases of the campaign. The speaking appointments for the entire week follow:

* * *

City Meetings Scheduled.

TO-NIGHT, 8 P. M.

Clifton Democrtic Club, Frankfort Avenue and Pope Street.—Speaking by Owen Tyler, James P. Edwards, Marion Ripy, George Steffy, Lawrence Hoffman, A. Hamilton, of Lexington.

Portland and Camp Streets.—Speaking by Owen Tyler, James P. Edwards, Harry W. Robinson, John R. Pflanz and James A. Hagan.

Wenzel and Walnut Streets.—Speaking by Owen Tyler, Dudley C. Jones, Robert Burke, E. H. Neumann and E. L. Cronk.

Magnolia Avenue, Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.—Speaking by Clem W. Huggins, R. J. Hagan, Ed M. Flexner and M. Reichert.

Nineteenth street and Portland avenue. Speaking by Owen Tyler, N. M. Url, Dan H. Russell, N. M. Dowell, P. T. Sullivan and Dr C. R. Wilson.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 8 P. M.

Red Men's Hall, Eighteenth and Kentucky streets. Speaking by Owen Tyler, Capt. Frank Hagan, Dan H. Russell and Louis Stein.

Thirty-third street and Rudd avenue. Speaking by Owen Tyler, Hunter Burke, Joseph M. Lee, James P. Reedy, John R. Pflanz and William Jacobs.

Twenty-fifth street and Cane Run road. Speaking by Owen Tyler, William J. O'Connor, Harris Kelly, E. P. Slattery and Gus L. Heicken.

Twelfth and Kentucky streets. Speaking by Owen Tyler, Thomas W. Drewry, Herman Morriss, Delos B. Rogers, E. L. Cronk.

Twenty-second and Duncan streets. Speaking by Owen Tyler, R. J. Hagan, Dr. C. R. Wilson, Hy L. Russell, Mike Tynan and B. J. Sand.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 8 P. M.

Baumeister's Hall, Baxter and Hamilton Avenues.—Speaking by Owen Tyler, James P. Edwards, R. J. Hagan, Dan H. Russell and Hunter Burke.

Southern Democratic Club, Third avenue and Avery street.—Speaking by Owen Tyler, Harris Kelly, Hunter Burke, Harry W. Robinson, Ed M. Flexner and Gus L. Heicken.

Dyed-in-the-Wool Democratic Club, at Seventh and Oak streets.—Speaking by Owen Tyler, Thomas W. Drewry, William A. Perry and N. M. Dowell.

Twenty-ninth street and Alford avenue.—Speaking by Owen Tyler, P. T. Sullivan, Dr. C. R. Wilson, Wallace Coulter, J. B. Jeager and B. J. Sand.

Twenty-first and Maple streets.—Speaking by Owen Tyler, Clem W. Huggins, Joseph M. Lee, Robert Burke, E. L. Cronk and H. H. Timmering.

Logan and Lampton Streets.—Speaking by Owen Tyler, Charles Neumeyer, Lyne Herndon, Louis Stein, Dan H. Russell and N. M. Dowell.

Jerusalem Tyler Club, Spring and Payne Streets—Speaking by Dan H. Russell and E. L. Cronk and others.

THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 8 P. M.

Baxter and Slaughter Avenues—Speaking by Owen Tyler, Thomas W. Drewry, Hunter Burke, Harris Kelly and N. M. Dowell.

Meliwood and Letterlee Avenues—Speaking by Owen Tyler, R. J. Hagan, Clem W. Huggins, J. M. Stone, Louis Stein and E. L. Cronk.

Hancock and Fulton Streets.—Speaking by Owen Tyler, Thomas Walsh, James P. Reedy, Delos B. Rogers, Herman Morriss and William Jacobs.

Falls City Hall, on Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Speaking by Capt. Frank Hagan, Joseph M. Huffaker and others.

Texas and Goss avenues. Speaking by Owen Tyler, Herman Morriss, Moses Pulverton, Henry W. Sanders and H. H. Timmering.

Frankfort and Bellcaire avenues. Speaking by Owen Tyler, Harry W. Robinson, Gus L. Heicken and others.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 8 P. M.

West End Colonial Democratic Club, Seventh and Gallagher. Speaking by Owen Tyler, James P. Edwards, Clem W. Huggins, Joseph M. Lee, A. M. Kalis and others.

Thirteenth street and Broadway. Speaking by Joseph M. Huffaker, Harris Kelly, William J. O'Connor, Dr. R. E. Galvin and William Jacobs.

Twenty-eighth Street and Garland Avenue.—Speaking by Thomas W. Drewry, R. J. Hagan, Joseph M. Lee, Dr. C. R. Wilson and E. L. Cronk.

Preston and St. Catherine Streets—Speaking by Owen Tyler, Benjamin F. Gardner, Harry W. Robinson, Robert Burke and Henry Fischer.

Twentieth and Main Streets.—Speaking by Owen Tyler, Hunter Burke, Dan H. Russell, John R. Pflanz and Herman Christen.

Twenty-sixth and Walnut Streets.—Speaking by Owen Tyler, James P. Reedy, John R. Pflanz, Walter Ratcliff, Dr. C. R. Wilson and E. P. Slattery.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 8 P. M.

Monster Democratic rally at Hopkins Theater.

* * *

County Rallies This Week.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 7:30 P. M.

Oakdale, Third-street boulevard and Old Third-street road at Gruber's grocery. Speaking by Benj. F. Gardner, Marion Ripy, Dan H. Russell and Jerry Kavanaugh.

Worthington.—Speaking by Congressman Swagar Sherley, A. T. Burgevin, W. T. O'Connor, Dr. Charles Moir and Lloyd W. Gates.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31.

Jeffersontown (indoor meeting) at 7 p. m. Speaking by Senator Charles Carroll, Wallace McKay, Marion W. Ripy and A. T. Burgevin. Music.

Cane Run road, at Schank's Place. Speaking by William J. O'Connor, Dan H. Russell, Lloyd W. Gates and Henry W. Sanders.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

St. Matthews.—Speaking by Marion W. Ripy, Dan H. Russell and A. T. Burgevin and others at 7:30 p. m.

Fairmount, at Simms' Store, at 7:30 p. m.—Speaking by Benjamin F. Gardner, William J. O'Connor, Lloyd W. Gates and John R. Pflanz.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 7:30 P. M.

Jacob Park Precinct, in Jacob's Addition, at Fred Schneider's Place.—Speaking by Dan H. Russell, Wallace McKay and John R. Pflanz.

Fisherville, at Blue Rock Hotel.—Speaking by Col. Bennett H. Young, Marion W. Ripy, William J. O'Connor and Lloyd W. Gates.

TRAINING TEACHERS

DISCUSSED AT SUNDAY-SCHOOL MASS-MEETING.

Held Under Auspices of Teachers' Training Committee of Jefferson County.

One hundred and fifty representatives of Louisville Sunday-schools, of all denominations, assembled at the Second Presbyterian church at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing a union class for the training of teachers and Sunday-school workers within the territory of the city. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Teachers' Training Committee of Jefferson county, of which J. H. Anderson, of Louisville, is chairman, and who presided. The movement, which is a branch of the State organization of Sunday-school teachers, was first instituted in Louisville about three weeks ago, and has since circulated with interest amongst all Protestant denominations. The meeting yesterday, it is said, is looked upon as being far-reaching in its influence toward the final success of the movement. While no definite steps were taken, it is thought that much good was achieved by the coming together of so many interested workers from the various denominations, and it is expected that organization will be perfected within the near future, and to this end the next meeting was set for Monday, November 4. This meeting will be held at 7:45 o'clock, in the lecture rooms of the Second Presbyterian church, and it is expected that fully three hundred will be present.

After organization the plan will be to establish various classes and work on different lines of Sunday-school thought. With the view of increasing the knowledge of the teachers on the practical lessons of the Bible, various lines of work will be taken up in order, and class work set for regular intervals. One of the features of the work will be the delivery of lectures by widely-learned Bible scholars from various parts of the country.

DIES FROM INJURIES

FELIX MULLINS STRUCK BY PEWEE VALLEY CAR.

Victim Was Sixty-Nine Years of Age, and Formerly Well-Known Traveling Salesman.

Felix Mullins, who was run down by an east-bound Pewee Valley car Saturday night, died at St. Anthony's Hospital yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Mullins was struck while crossing the street at Clay and Green streets on his way to the barber shop at 6:40 o'clock Saturday evening, and did not see the approaching car in time to avoid it. Spectators carried him to his home, 723 East Green street, hardly half a square away, where he was attended by several doctors, and later taken to St. Anthony's Hospital.

Mr. Mullins suffered a deep gash on the back of his head and was perhaps internally injured. Shortly after the accident he regained consciousness and remained in this condition until about 10 o'clock Saturday night, when he again lapsed into an unconscious state, from which he never recovered until the end came yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Mullins was sixty-nine years of age and was formerly a traveling salesman for the Brice Dry Goods and Notion House, of Cincinnati. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral services will be held at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. J. Barrett, 838 East Main street, to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock. The interment will be in St. Louis cemetery. The Coroner, Dr. Ellis T. Duncan, will hold an investigation as to the cause of the accident.

MRS. SUMMERS DIES OF OLD AGE IN MEADE COUNTY.

Widow of a Former Well-known Government Employe In Louisville.

Mrs. Rebecca Summers, widow of Frank Summers, died yesterday at a ripe old age at her home near Garrett, Meade county. Mrs. Summers was one of the oldest and best-known women in Meade county and was loved by all her friends. Her late husband was in the Government service for years, and the couple formerly lived in Louisville. She was the aunt of W. W. Douglas, sporting editor of the Courier-Journal, and Mrs. L. Downs, of 1007 Fourth avenue. The funeral will take place at Garnettsville, Meade county, at noon today.

THREE MEN RESCUED BY LIFE-SAVING CREW.

Drifting perilously near the falls on the Indiana side a shantyboat, containing three people, was rescued by the life-savers yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The boat was not in the best of condition and was propelled by oars. Those on board were James Williams, John High and J. Roberts. They make the shantyboat their home and live Millrace on the Indiana side. The current had caught the boat and was being taken into dangerous water when the lookout at the Life-Saving Station sighted them, and Capt. William Devan immediately sent a boat containing three men to their assistance. They were taken in tow by the savers and brought to the shore none the worse for their experience.

DEATH AWAITS

Many Measures Pending Before General Council.

ORDINANCE REGULATING CITY BUYER'S OFFICE MAY PASS.

TELEPHONE MEASURES CONTINUE TO ABSORB ATTENTION.

OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS.

When the General Council meets to-morrow night it will be the last meeting but one of its existence. Numerous measures are before the body at the present time, but due to the near end of the present administration it is likely that many of these will die with the body. From present indications the Council will adjourn to-morrow night, to meet for the last time next Monday night, at which time pay rolls for the police and firemen and others employed by the city will be approved.

Among the measures pending before the General Council is an ordinance providing for smoke consumers and the appointment of a smoke inspector. This ordinance is now in the hands of the Revision Committee of the upper board, and will be considered at a meeting of that committee to be held this afternoon. Another measure has to do with the regulation of rates charged by telephone companies that operate in Louisville. The ordinance fixes the rates to be charged by both the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Home Telephone Company at $6 for business 'phones and $4 for residence 'phones. In the hands of the Revision Committee of the lower board is an ordinance providing salaries for members of the General Council. Ben Howe's ordinance regulating the office of the City Buyer is also in the hands of a lower board committee, and likely will be reported favorably at the meeting to-morrow night. The upper board will be called upon to pass an ordinance providing for increases in salaries of certain persons employed under the Board of Public Safety and creating two new positions in the Health Department.

* * *

Salaries For Councilmen.

The ordinance providing salaries for the members of the next General Council has already passed the upper board. It was introduced there by Alderman Mechling, and all but one Alderman voted for it. There is some doubt as to whether it will be passed by the lower board, but it will be reported at the meeting to-morrow night. If it does pass every member of the next General Council will receive $10 for every meeting of the city's executive body he attends.

It is not believed that Alderman Williamson's ordinance providing for smoke consumers can possibly pass both boards of the General Council within the limited time these present boards have to live. The ordinance has not yet passed the upper board, and numerous amendments to it have already been suggested. It is doubtful whether the Revision Committee of the upper board will be ready to report it at the meeting to-morrow night.

Alderman Williamson's ordinance regulating the rates to be charged by telephone companies is almost sure of defeat. It is at present in the hands of an upper board committee, and should it pass it would have the effect of undoing all that has been done relative to establishing the right of the city to regulate rates charged by telephone companies. It was only a few days ago that Judge Walter Evans, of the Federal Court, entered upon his records a mandate from the United States Court of Cincinnati, dissolving the injunction granted by him in favor of the Cumberland Telephone Company, and by means of which it was enabled to ignore the ordinance passed by a previous General Council, fixing its rates on a par with those charged by the Home Telephone Company. Now that the injunction against the city has been dissolved, Judge Richards, as soon as the city administration takes charge, will advise an enforcement of the ordinance, unless the Cumberland Telephone Company decides to carry the case to the State courts or again to the Federal Court. In the latter event the bill would be materially changed from what it was originally.

* * *

City Buyer's Ordinance.

There is little doubt but what the city ordinance regulating the City Buyer's office will pass both boards. It will be reported favorably by the committee and passed by the lower board to-morrow night, and in all probability will pass the upper board at the next and last meeting of the present General Council.

An ordinance appropriating $1,000 to be used in defraying the expense attached to holding in Louisville the next State Development Association meeting will pass the upper board to-morrow night. The ordinance passed the lower board on last meeting night.

When the question of passing an ordinance giving to the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company the right to construct, maintain and operate a switch into the property of the Garr Coal Company, at Thirtieth street and Virginia avenue, comes up in the upper board to-morrow night considerable opposition to the ordinance will likely develop. Many persons living in the neighborhood of Thirtieth street and Virginia avenue object to the establishment there of a coal yard, and they assert that unless the switch ordinance passes the Garr Coal Company will find it impracticable to establish a coal yard in the neighborhood, which is a residence one.

The Railroad Committee of the upper board, which has the switch ordinance in hand, will hold a meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock for the purpose of considering it. At that time about thirty remonstrators against the passage of the ordinance will appear before the committee.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE OF KENTUCKY COLLEGES.

Work Among Students To Be Discussed At Lexington Gathering.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The missionary conference of Kentucky colleges will convene in this city on November 1 and continue in session for three days. The conference is to be held for the purpose of stimulating interest in missionary work among the students, and will be attended by the representatives from every college of the State.

F. P. Turner, of New York, general secretary of the Students' Volunteer Union, will attend the conference, and among the speakers will be: Stephen J. Corey, of Cincinnati, secretary of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society; C. S. Weaver, missionary at Osaka, Japan; Dr. H. M. McTondlas, missionary in China for the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; Dr. W. H. Forsythe, of Korea, and a traveling secretary of the student volunteer movement.

CHECKS INSTEAD OF CURRENCY.

(Continued From First Page.)

certificates issued is secured by $100 worth of property. That the Clearing-house certificates will prove entirely efficacious was confidently declared to-day by J. E. Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank, who came out prominently in favor of issuing the certificates as a means of immediate relief when the Clearing-house Association met to take action on the proposition. Mr. Simmons was a strong advocate of the use of Clearing-house certificates in 1893.

Mr. Simmons said to-day: "The action of the New York Clearing-house issuing certificates was most timely and commendable. It is a precautionary measure that has worked well in the past and I believe it will certainly result in quieting the excitement now existing in financial circles and bring about normal conditions in business affairs."

SPECULATION

Being Discouraged By Bankers of Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Financiers and bankers of Chicago to-night look forward with hopefulness to the probable continuance of present financial solvency of Chicago banks and trust companies, basing their expectations on the prospective measures taken by the Clearing-house Association last night in ordering the issuing of Clearing-house certificates and the putting in force the legal notice that may be required for the withdrawal of savings bank deposits. The Clearing-house Association held a long meeting to-day to discuss the possible developments in the present money stringency and to perfect details of the new plan adopted to ward off a possible scarcity of cash.

* * *

Speculation Discouraged.

Chicago bankers are discouraging speculation in stocks and grain, and they predict that dealings in such investments during the week will be scant as far as Chicago is concerned. The inability of savings bank depositors to withdraw money without thirty days' notice will aid the bankers in their desire to keep people from tying up Chicago money in securities that would be bought and paid for in the East. Such leading bankers as John J. Mitchell, of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; J. B. Forgan, of the First National Bank, and E. A. Potter, of the American Trust and Savings Bank, to-night asserted that there was absolutely no cause for alarm in Chicago; that all Chicago banks were solvent and in good condition for normal times; that business would proceed unhindered on a checking basis, and that in probably a short time the emergency arrangements to prevent the withdrawal of cash from banks would not be needed.

Clearing-house certificates will be issued for use in paying Clearing-house debits on Monday, and the savings banks that are members of or clear through the Chicago Clearing-house Association will begin Monday morning to require the legal notice before paying depositors.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

Admirable Feeling of Confidence At Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Oct. 27.—The financial situation in Pittsburg is viewed optimistically at the opening of the week by men prominent in financial and business circles.

The conditions here have quickly righted themselves owing to the admirable confidence of the people in the financial institutions.

Whether certificates will be issued here depends altogether upon the New York situation. Should conditions there become more acute the action of issuing certificates will be taken to protect local institutions.

As to resuming operations on the Pittsburg Stock Exchange to-morrow there are several opinions. No official statement has been made and the matter will not be definitely decided until after the board of directors' meeting to-morrow morning.

The first statement of the Westinghouse Machine Companies' receivers, made public last night, has set many fears at rest regarding the solvency of the embarrassed concerns and considerably brightened thousands of persons interested.

ST. LOUIS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Confidence Expressed That They Will Hold Matters In Check.

St. Louis, Oct. 27.—Confidence that action involving the issuance of Clearing-house certificates would hold financial matters in check until a complete readjustment could be made, was the prevailing sentiment among the leading bankers of St. Louis to-day, and the prediction was made that the coming week was better from a banking standpoint than the last has been. J. C. Van Blarcom, president of the National Bank of Commerce, was one of those who expressed this view, and he added:

"The action of the New York financial institutions demanded that we take a step as the issuance of Clearing-house certificates, which will help us in our policy of 'stand pat.' The general uneasiness which is spoken of is confined practically in its entirety to the East, or I might say, to New York."

NO FEAR OF TROUBLE.

Situation In Indianapolis Is Encouraging.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 27.—Although action was taken late last night by the Indianapolis Clearing-house in connection with the trust companies to protect depositors by issuing Clearing-house certificates for exchange between the local financial institutions to settle balances and by the trust companies taking advantage of the law requiring thirty to six days' notice before paying depositors, the Indianapolis banks and trust companies are in better and stronger condition than at any previous period. Although not at present feeling the financial stress now existing in New York it was thought best to adopt precautionary measures, hence the action of last night. Local financiers say that the conditions in this city are most encouraging and no fears of any trouble of any nature exists.

THIRTY-DAYS' NOTICE

Will Be Required By Milwaukee Savings Banks.

Milwaukee, Mis., Oct. 27.—The Milwaukee Clearing-house Association held a meeting to-day at which it was decided to follow the plan adopted in New York, Chicago and other cities of issuing Clearing-house certificates and to require a thirty-day notice from depositors deciding to withdraw deposits from savings banks.

The association issued a public statement to-night, which is as follows:

Since New York and Chicago bankers have decided to issue Clearing-house certificates, Milwaukee bankers are compelled to follow their example in order to preserve their cash reserves.

Milwaukee banks were never in a more sound and prosperous condition, but unfortunate circumstances in New York makes it imperative that all banks must stand together and preserve their cash balances.

SIXTY-DAYS' NOTICE.

Right Will Be Exercised By Cincinnati Savings Banks.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 27.—The Cincinnati Clearing-house Association has issued a statement, which in part follows:

Following the action of the New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other large city clearing-house associations, the members of the Cincinnati Clearing-house Association met to discuss the situation.

In the interest of depositors and the public, and as a basis of immediate general assistance, the clearing-house resolved that all banks of this city, whether State or national, having savings accounts, should exercise their right to decline to honor withdrawals on savings accounts except on sixty days' notice.

The immediate cause of the existing stringency is due to conditions not local to Cincinnati. While there has been no unusual demand upon the Cincinnati banks, this course, in view of the general conditions prevailing elsewhere, seems the wisest course to pursue. The Cincinnati banks are in exceptionally strong condition. Not one needs any relief, but if some such course were not adopted the currency in this city would be unduly drawn upon for other communities.

WON'T CASH BIG CHECKS.

Minnesota Banks Agree On a Policy.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 27.—Representatives of banks of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth this afternoon agreed to discontinue payment of money in checks, certificates of deposit or drafts except for small sums, and that for the present no money should be furnished to bank correspondents. It was agreed, however, that the banks should certify checks on balances in their hands, payable through the Clearing-house only.

The savings banks and trust companies will require the sixty and ninety-day notice. The payment of checks and drafts through the Clearing-house will proceed in the usual way.

A statement was issued after the meeting that action as outlined was taken for the purpose of protecting commercial interests and of preventing a drain on the banks.

NO STRINGENCY IN CLEVELAND.

Bankers Say There Is No Feeling of Uneasiness.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 27.—The financial flurry in New York last week had no appreciable ill-effects on the situation in Cleveland according to the unanimous expression of bankers and other financiers of this city. Local bankers say there is no stringency in money in this section of Ohio and no feeling of uneasiness has been manifested by either depositors or those interested in securities. Thus far no action has been taken by the local Clearing-house officials with reference to the issuance of Clearing-house certificates, but a meeting is being held by bankers and Clearing-house officials and a definite plan on this subject will be announced to-morrow.

NOMINAL CONDITIONS.

Philadelphia Bankers Satisfied Over the Outlook.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—The concensus of opinion among the leading bankers of this city is that the flurry in New York financial circles has spent its force and that to-morrow will find the financial condition in this city practically normal.

Members of the local Clearing-house at a meeting held last night decided to issue loan certificates to-morrow morning, an action which the bankers state was taken as a precautionary measure.

Texas Bankers Serene.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 27.—Summing up the financial situation in Galveston, T. J. Groce, president of the Galveston Clearing-house Association and president of the Galveston National Bank, said to-day:

"There are no disurbing factors in the local situation. The banks are working along quietly and conservatively, insisting on the gradual liquidation of outside obligations without any pressing or harassing methods, and emphasizing the necessity of co-operation in gradually relieving the situation. The feeling is quiet and there is no savoring of a disturbance in the atmosphere."

Dallas, Houston and Austin report the same feeling of confidence.

Satisfaction Expressed At Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 27.—New York's latest financial excitement has not shaken confidence locally. The Nashville banks are naturally carefully scrutinizing the paper offered them, but legitimate enterprises and industries are experiencing no difficulty in securing ready money. While demand for local securities is not brisk just now, there is no pressure to sell and no material change in quotations is noted. A prominent banker to-night declared that the situation here was entirely satisfactory.

Ample Funds At Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27.—Other than to have caused a slight tightening tendency the condition prevalen in Eastern financial centers during the past week have been without effect locally and representative financiers are unanimous in expressions of assurance as to the stability of monetary affairs in this city. Officials of the different banking institutions state that ample funds are available to not only meet all normal requirements but to cope successfully with practically any demands.

Outlook Good At New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 27.—New Orleans bankers begin this week with an outlook for better conditions than for some time past. Aside from the fact that they regard the New York situation as better, a big sugar crop is just starting to move. As this was financed months ago, its movement means the return of cash to the banks. similarly, but in less degree, the rice crop, which is excellent this year, is expected to improve conditions. Rice is already moving to the market.

Cortelyou Will Remain In Washington.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou returned here from New York last night, where he had been constantly in touch with the situation. The Secretary was seen at his home to-day, but he declined to make any statement regarding financial conditions, except to say that he will not return to New York. It is known, however, that the Secretary looks for no further trouble among the banks and trust companies of that city.

Gain In Deposits At Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 27.—According to the leading bankers the banking situation in Birmingham will open for the week ahead in every particular. Birmingham banks gained both in deposits and in cash reserve during the last week.

The cotton movement is well under way in Alabama and Birmingham, while not a center, is the financial center of the State. No flurry is expected here and the banks are making loans to customers as usual.

Montgomery Bankers Optimistic.

Montgomery, Ala. Oct. 27.—The bankers of Montgomery appear very optimistic over the present financial situation, and so far as the local banks are concerned, they were never in a more solid or prosperous condition than they are to-day. The panic in New York has not been felt here at all.

The fall trade among the merchants is brisk and cotton men continue to hold their crop for higher prices.

Savings Deposits Increase In Detroit.

Detroit, Oct. 27.—The financial troubles which beset the New York banks and trust companies last week were practically without effect in local banking institutions. In fact, the weekly Clearing-house statement shows a gain of considerably over $100,000 on savings deposits during the week.

Bankers here do not anticipate, they say, any trouble of any sort.

Money Tight In Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 27.—Recent events in financial circles in New York have not been without considerable effect here. Money has been tight locally for some time and a few who have required cash during the past week have, to obtain it, been forced to sacrifice first-class securities, but these cases have been few. Local banking institutions are in excellent shape.

Increase In Kansas City Clearings.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 27.—Last week's clearing-house business in Kansas City showed a total of nearly $41,000,000, an increase of 30.3 per cent. over the corresponding week last year, and breaking all previous records. General business was never so brisk, and the income of the farmers of the Southwest, whose crops have commanded high prices, is larger than in any previous year. The financial situation is viewed without alarm by local bankers and merchants. Banks have reduced loans since the trouble began in the East, and have large reserves.

Leading bankers to-night stated that they would take every precaution to guard the interests of their depositors, but that they did not believe extreme measures were necessary.

Columbus Adopts New York Plan.

Columbus, O., Oct. 27.—The Columbus Clearing-house Association at a meeting to-night decided to issue certificates after the plan adopted by the clearing-house banks in New York and other cities. Conservatism has dominated banking and business circles in Columbus, and the financial flurry has not been seriously felt here. Manufacturing and business interests of the city are generally prosperous, and financial leaders declare there is no ground for alarm.

Placid At Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 27.—Mobile's bankers are confident that recent Wall street disturbances will have no effect upon the local conditions. Except for the usual demand for ready money to care for steady cotton shipments and to handle the crop, local financial conditions have shown no general change from ordinary at this time of the year.

Money Coming In At Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 27.—Atlanta bankers express entire confidence in the financial situation and say they do not expect trouble of any kind. The situation, they say, is well in hand and money is coming in fast from the marketing of the cotton crop and there is no reason to anticipate any stringency in the local market.

'Frisco Banks Not Borrowers.

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—The opening of a new week finds absolute confidence among the bankers of this city that there will be no local financial embarrassment, for the reason that the banks are not borrowers. Local financiers also feel that the crisis in New York has passed.

Chattanooga Banks Well Fixed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 27.—The bankers of Chattanooga are a unit in declaring that the financial situation in this city is entirely satisfactory. All the banks are well supplied with cash, and the commercial health of the Chattanooga district was never better.

Cortelyou Calls On President.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Secretary Cortelyou called at the White House late this afternoon to see President Roosevelt, but the object of his mission could not be learned.

NO CROP IN 1908

PROBABLE ACTION OF BURLEY TOBACCO GROWERS.

Fayette County Farmers Almost Unanimous In Favor of Proposition.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—It is probable that the Fayett county members of the Burley tobacco branch of the Society of Equity will direct their representative to vote that no tobacco shall be raised in 1908, at the meeting of the State Board of Control, which will be held at Winchester Tuesday. The reports of the canvass, and which the county organization has out, are that about nine out of every ten members of the organization are in favor of raising no tobacco in 1908, and that about two-thirds of the growers of tobacco who are not in the pool are also in favor of raising none in 1908.

The high price of hemp, which is now $7 a hundred pounds, offers an additional reason to the farmers of this county not to raise a tobacco crop in 1908. It is argued that hemp at the present price will be more profitable than tobacco at the prices paid in recent years. The meeting of the District Board of Control is to decide the question of whether or not the members of the Burley tobacco branch of the Society of Equity shall raise a crop of tobacco in 1908. Every county which has yet held a meeting on this question has decided for no crop, and it is considered by well-informed tobacco men here that the district board at its meeting in Winchester is practically certain to order no crop raised by Society of Equity members in 1908, which means that practically no Burley tobacco will be grown next year, as it is said most of the growers who are not members of the society have indicated their willingness not to plant a crop if the society members do not.

LAWRENCE JONES BIGGEST WINNER IN OMAHA.

Takes Fifteen Firsts, Numerous Seconds and Thirds and $1,850 In Prizes.

Lawrence Jones' superb string of show horses was the biggest winner of prizes at the Omaha Horse Show, just closed, competing with a number of fine strings from the North and West. When the trumpet in the Horse Show building sounded for the last time he had to his credit fifteen firsts, seven seconds and two thirds, which netted him total winnings amounting to $1,850. W. H. McCord was a close second to Mr. Jones. Mr. McCord had to his credit thirteen firsts, seven seconds and five thirds, which netted him winnings amounting to $1,665. Crow & Murray carried off third hon

BRACING UP.

Optimistic Tone Prevails In Wall Street.

SILVER LINING EXPECTED TO THE RECENT CLOUD.

SOME BELIEVE, HOWEVER, MONEY IS TO BE HIGHER.

HOUSE CLEANING NECESSARY.

New York, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The prevailing tone in the business and financial world on the recent flurry in banking circles is decidedly optimistic. There is no pretense at spreading the belief that what happened in banking and trust company circles last week is bound to take place among business men and that its effects will be felt beyond the State of New York. Indeed, the view is that the recent cloud is bound to have its silver lining and with confidence once more restored and the banking institutions placed on a better basis, the tight money market will be a thing of the past and the business men will have as much accomodation as they need to carry out their ventures.

Your correspondent does not urge that such a view is unanimous here. There are some people who actually do think we are on the verge of a panic in business. While they believe, of course, the banks and trust companies will be placed on a sound basis, their idea is that money will be tighter than ever to the business man; that the great sums being advanced at present to financial institutions to help them weather the present storm will be repaid and reinvested in securities while the mercantile world will be able to borrow a small fraction, not enough under any circumstances to enable it to carry out its obligations. This may place many merachants within the pale of bankruptcy.

* * *

Money Market Will Remain Tight.

Prominent banking officers admit that for the present the money market is bound to remain tight; that the heavy withdrawal of deposits will make it impossible for them to do much discounting until the money is put back. They do not believe this will take long. For when the people come to their sober senses once more they will realize how they have been led to cripple the banking field here just because two institutions showed up in a bad light.

The idea of solvent banks being obliged to close just for the purpose of getting ready cash was one of the sad spectacles of the week. It showed what an hysterical community New York is anyway. The two institutions which suffered in this respect as well as the uptown branches of the Knickerbocker Trust were depositories for the small shopkeepers of the neighborhood. Their cases were therefore more worthy of public sympathy than those of the more prosperous depositors downtown.

* * *

Fixing the Blame.

To try and fix the blame for the present conditions has brought forth a flood of controversy here. The Sun, of course, cries Roosevelt. A vice president of the Knickerbocker Trust says the same. Wall street men in the barroom and cafe of the Waldorf and at Delmonico's were saying the same thing and damning the President.

But the man in the street does not agree with these critics, and many bankers also dissent from their view. One cause of this may be the many suspicious panics that Wall street has been having for more than a year. Another is the fact that the clique which controlled a national bank had got in wrong on copper, and as a result the president had to resign to prevent that institution from going to the wall. There is the additional fact that others of the clique controlled a number of banks here, buying one and borrowing its money to buy another, and so on in an endless chain, and naturally people did not care to leave their money in such institutions. One run brings others, hence this clique of speculators involved the entire financial world. Just how the President figures in this disastrous end of a gamble is not very clear to fair-minded men, Republicans as well as Democrats. "Why New York," said a friend of Mr. Roosevelt's, "should not be able to bear up under his policies, though the rest of the country does, appears to be a reflection on the metropolis itself."

* * *

The Real Cause.

If the truth be known, the real cause of the present trouble has been the manner in which certain financial institutions in this city have been doing business for the last few years. We have already said that the present financial cloud is apt to have its silver lining. In the present instance it will have to do with two things: first, the manner in which the trust companies here have been doing business, and, secondly, the character of the control of the banks and the nature of their loans and their extent. If these matters had been brought up and properly disposed of long ago there would have been no such a thing as a panic among banks. But while the Clearing-house Association and conservative financiers continually pointed out the dangers, nothing was done in the way of reform, their ideas being laughed at as those of old fogies. Now, of course, they are apt to be followed in the entirety.

* * *

The Trust Companies.

The trouble with the trust companies of the present day is that they have departed from their original purposes and are now doing a general banking business without having the restrictions imposed by laws on the banks operative on them. This, of course, is a serious matter. For while the banking laws force institutions affected by their provisions to keep a sufficient reserve for the protection of depositors, the trust companies, until the passage of what is known as the Wainwright Bill, were under no such obligation. The danger of this was made manifest some years ago when the State Trust Company had made some heavy loans to politicians and certain financiers and in consequence was in a bad condition financially for a time. The banks are required to have on hand from 7 per cent. to 25 per cent. in cash of their deposit liabilities in order to be able to quickly meet the demands of their depositors. Five years ago the trust companies, with deposits of $440,000,000, had only protected their depositors with a 2½ per cent. cash reserve, and in addition 25 per cent. on deposit in other institutions. They were then clearing in a sense through the clearing-house.

* * *

Saw the Danger.

That association saw the danger of these institutions in doing a general banking business without safeguarding their deposits the same as an ordinary bank is abliged to, and, accordingly, in 1903 made a rule under which every outside institution that cleared its checks through banks in the clearing-house had to keep in its vaults a 15 per cent. reserve. The trust companies rose up in arms at this and all but three withdrew from clearing-house connections. The Legislature took a hand after that. It passed in April, 1906, what is known as the Wainwright Bill, under which trust companies in the city are now obliged to keep a reserve amounting to 15 per cent. of their desposits, of which at least one-third must be actual cash in vault, with the option to keep the remaining two-thirds in equal parts in the form of municipal bonds and in deposits with other banks or trust companies.

The idea which prevails at present is that if a trust company is doing a general banking business it should be treated in law the same as a bank. The difficulty of applying it in practice is due to the fact that most of these institutions still adhere to their original object of acting as trustee in addtion to receiving deposits. In view of that, the suggestion is made that their business be separated by law and that the banking part be under the statutes relating to banks and the trust branch in conformity to that relating to trustees. This ought to solve the situation and make these institutions worthy of more confidence than they have been in the past.

* * *

Task For Clearing-house.

The Clearing-house is at present attending to the men who buy banks on borrowed money and then use their funds to play Wall street with. Few believe that any of the men forced out of their control of the banks will dare for sometime to enter the banking field again. But the danger is whether they may not play the same old game after the present row blows over. The financial situation here is indeed serious when a set of speculators can secure control of a chain of banks and use their funds at will. Just at present the only remedy so far as keeping them out of banking is concerned seems to be eternal vigilance on the part of the Clearing-house. The question now is whether some drastic regulations should not be laid down on the question of loans. Many of these speculators obtaining control of an institution elect their own officers and control the directors and in consequence borrow at will on such collateral as they desire.

* * *

Supervision of Collateral.

Some few years ago the Merchants' Trust, an uptown institution, suspended payment, and it was found that many of its funds had been loaned to enterprises in which certain of the directors were interested on collateral which had absolutely no market value. The query is whether the time is not coming when the business community will demand that either State officials or such a responsible body as a committee of the Clearing-house either pass on all loans or the collaterals given therefor to banks and trust companies. This would seem to be the safest method. It would also tend to drive out of the banking field the adventurers who enter it only in order to gamble with the money of depositors.

EDWARD LISSNER.

"RANCH 101" ARRIVES.

NOW BEING INSTALLED IN THE BIG ARMORY.

First Exhibition Will Not Be Given Until To-morrow Night.

"Ranch 101," the big "wild West" attraction which will be given at the Armory for the benefit of the First Kentucky Regiment for five days this week arrived in Louisville yesterday and is being installed in the big building to-day. Owing to the enormous proportions of the show the matinee with which it was intended to open to-morrow afternoon has been called off, and the exhibition will begin with the evening performance Tuesday. There will be daily matinees at popular prices for the remainder of the engagement.

To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock the big parade will start from the Armory and will traverse the principal thoroughfares. It will be made up of everything movable which is carried by the show, and will be one of the most unique and picturesque spectacles ever seen in this city.

Joseph Miller, one of the owners of the show, arrived in Louisville yesterday and is at The Seelbach. Speaking of the tremendous hit that the attraction made at Jamestown, where it ran for several months at the Tercentennial Exposition, Mr. Miller said:

"We must have pleased them. The best evidence of this fact, as I take it, was the injunction suit which was filed against us to try to restrain us from leaving the Exposition to come to Louisville. The show was tied up by order of the court for six hours until I convinced the judge that we were not violating any contract. In the arguments made for the restraining order it was stated that by taking the show from Jamestown it would remove one of the biggest attractions at the Exposition. I think this is the biggest compliment that was ever paid our attraction."

Asked about the bloodless bull fight which will be one of the features of the show, Mr. Miller said:

"The bull fight is one of our strongest cards. It is a spectacle which has never been seen in the United States outside of our show, and is every bit as exciting and picturesque as the Spanish or Mexican bull fights. The only difference is that we do not kill the bull in the ring.

"Another sensational stunt that will be given here at the Armory is the capture of a bull by a Mexican on a pony. After the bull has been chased about the ring until he is well warmed up, the Mexican in pursuit will suddenly ride up close behind the animal, spring from the back of his pony and light on the bull's neck. He will then seize the animal by the horns and give its neck such a twist that it will be thrown to the ground. Following this amazing feat the greaser will seize the bull by the nostrils with his teeth and rise with him from the ground. As the animal gets upon his feet the man will swing to the bull's back again and gallop with him about the ring."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL INSTITUTE AT PLEASUREVILLLE.

The Committee on Sabbath Schools of Louisville Presbytery has arranged to hold a Sunday-school institute at Pleasureville, Ky., on Friday night, November 1, and Saturday, November 2. All Sunday-school superintendents, teachers and friends who are interested in Sunday-school work are invited to attend.

The programme follows:

FRIDAY, 7 P. M.

"The Sphere of Large Results in Church Work"—Rev. Wm. Megginson.

"The Adult Movement"—Mr. R. W. Davis.

"Teacher Training"—Rev. W. B. Gray.

SATURDAY, 10 A. M.

"Grading the Sunday-school"—Mr. J. V. Logan.

"The Teachers' Meeting"—Rev. Wm. Megginson. (When and where and how it is a practical possibility and real benefit.)

SATURDAY, 2 P. M.

"Missions in Sunday-school"—Capt. J. T. Gaines.

"Cradle Roll and Home Department"—Rev. G. F. Bell.

"Round Table"—Rev. Wm. Megginson.

EARLY MORNING FIRE CAUSES LOSS OF $2.000.

A fire which broke out at 4 a. m. yesterday destroyed a large stable at the corner of Thirty-sixth and Forest avenue, causing a loss of $2,000. The stable was the property of John Jacobs, colored, and contained quite an amount of hay and feed. Upon an alarm which was sent in the Fire Department made a run to the scene, but could not approach within a hundred yards of the burning stable on account of the narrowness of the roadway leading through Little Africa. The cause of the fire is unknown.

LITTLE WELLS

Proving Profitable In the Kentucky Oil Field.

GOOD STRIKES IN LOWER AND UPPER DISTRICTS.

BATH COUNTY IS COMMANDING RENEWED ATTENTION.

SEEKING CONNECTING LINK.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Much activity now prevails in the Kentucky oil fields in getting leases in shape for the winter season. Few oil wells have been abandoned the past few months, the good price of oil making the smallest pumpers profitable, but many light producers have been renovated and the production increased. In the loose, shallow sands nitroglycerin shots have been very effective in bringing out the maximum production.

In several of the partly tested districts of the State material is now being prepared for a number of test wells to be drilled during the winter, and when finished these tests will go a great way toward determining the future standing of the respective districts. Lease-takers have been securing large tracts of land in some of the new districts, and new centers of attention promise to develop. Activity in outlying fields seems to be expanding, and a number of wells are now being started at various points. Where locations are far from drilling supplies, machinery is now being taken into the field and planted for the test work which will be conducted during the next few months.

* * *

Situation Encouraging.

The searches for a deep oil-bearing sand and the attempts for a few operators to establish a connecting link between the Kentucky and Indiana and Illinois oil sands also come in for a share of the oil operators' attention just now. These features, combined with the healthy condition of the industry in the more developed fields, make up a situation which is encouraging, and which indicates a continuation of activity during the wnter season. Then, too, some new capital has entered the field lately, and few of the pioneer operators have dropped out. Later in the season the bad roads and cold weather will naturally retard developments to some extent. The maximum production of the wells cannot be brought out in the cold season, and some falling off in production will probably occur. Kentucky operators, however, are not confronted with the fuel problem, an abundance of coal and natural gas being an important factor in hastening operations in most of the districts.

* * *

Good Strikes.

A review of operations for the past week shows some good strikes in both lower and upper districts. In the Wayne county districts four completions of the productive variety were recorded, the Cooper, Slickford and Parmleysville divisions showing completions. The best strike of the week does thirty barrels, being credited to the Cooper division. A strike in the Parmleysville division shows up for fifteen barrels. In the various divisions of Wayne county, which contains half the drilling force of the State, there is little change from week to week. The county contains six distinct developments, and all are centers of interest. Some new drilling is being started in all the divisions, and the drilling force has been augmented during the past month, more activity prevailing than at any other season of the year. Much of the work now under way in Wayne county is of a "wild-cat" nature, the county containing a wide area of drillable territory. The various pools which have been proven during the past few years have gradually been extended, and in one or two instances the producing areas are of comparatively recent development, the Sinking Creek and Mt. Pisgah wells being among the latest to command interest.

* * *

Lively In Wolfe.

The Wolfe county fields, which command a position in production excelled only by Wayne county, are given a lively appearance now by about a dozen rigs. There is no feature of unusual interest just now. Wells of the gusher class are a rarity, but wells of a very small caliber are also few and far between, completions, for the most part, being of the middle class. Two strikes marked the week's development in the Compton pool.

Of the smaller fields, Bath county is commanding renewed attention, a number of companies endeavoring to follow up a deep sand strike beyond the limits of the Ragland pool. Since the light-oil strike early this month a number of searches have been instituted to get a line on the new formation in which the oil was found. Knox county work is getting interesting, a well there nearing a depth of 1,000 feet in a search for deep oil. Nothing has as yet been encountered, but the drill will be taken to a depth of 2,000 feet. In the Estill county developed area a little work is under way. Searches for gas continue in Menifee and Morgan counties, upper Kentucky. Clinton county, in lower Kentucky, has turned out no new productions lately, but two rigs are up. Barren county will shortly be added to the list of counties where activity prevails, arrangements being under way for renewed work.

Oil prices are firm, the better grade commanding $1.20 and $1.23 from the Standard Oil Company and Indian Refining Company, respectively, and the inferior grade commanding seventy-five cents. Runs of oil for a week approximate 12,200 barrels.

STEADY MARKET.

Surprising How the Price of Crude Oil Is Keeping Up.

Toledo, Oct. 27.—The leading feature throughout the oil fields of the entire United States at the present time is the steady market price for the crude product. No change has been made in several months, and the surplus stocks above ground are gaining in proportion at a great rate, and under usual conditions the prices would go off, hence the trade that is rushing the drill can feel pretty safe for a steady market. The money markets in the East are tight, and the big companies find considerable trouble in securing funds to keep operations a-going, as this may have an effect upon the amount of development work to be done during the winter months.

The past week has been an active one in the high-grade fields, as 233 wells were drilled in in the fields east of the big Mississippi river. Out of that number fifty-six were dry holes, and the balance showed the remarkable production of 12,173 barrels, a very large average per well. Three or four wells of the 1,000-barrel variety were drilled in the Illinois field of late, which adds much to the production column.

The Indiana and Ohio fields during the winter months will no doubt be very quiet, as many of the oil men are making preparations for a winter of sports and will drop the oil business for a period, or until things have straightened around as they should be. Not so with the Illinois field, as operators are getting out material during the present time, as the highways are now in shape while during the winter it is impossible to do any hauling in the country, as the roads are not like those of Indiana and Ohio, but are soft and mucky, and a macadamized highway is a hard thing to find in the Illinois oil field.

The wells for the week in the high-grade fields were located as follows:

Field.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Indiana	18	399	2
N. W. Ohio	21	512	1
Kentucky	4	20	3
Illinois	103	10,495	21
Pennsylvania	21	217	8
S. E. Ohio	26	205	5
West Virginia	30	325	16
Total	233	12.173	56

WELL PROVES A GASSER.

Accidental Strike Made In Barren County.

Glasgow, Ky., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—News has been received here of an accidental strike of gas, which created much excitement, at Columbia, in Adair county. The strike was made in the yard of N. M. Tutt's residence at a depth of 175 feet. The well was being drilled for water, but when it came in a heavy gasser created much surprise and considerable excitment. At this time it is impossible to say whether the gas is from the regular formation or only pocket gas, but it is believed that the gas is crevice gas escaping. Three years ago a local concern drilled three test wells in that county and found both the oil and gas formation, though the venture was not a success.

Should the pressure of this last well justify, Mr. Tutt will pipe the gas to his residence and utilize it for heating and lighting purposes. On the behavior of this well probably a good-sized oil and gas boom depends. At the time the local concern was operating there three years ago the Standard Oil Company secured leases on a large acreage, but subsequently surrendered them after paying one or two rentals on them.

OIL QUOTATIONS.

Oil City, Oct. 26.—(Special.)—The quotations of oil for the different fields represented by credit balances are as follows: Pennsylvania $1.79; Tiona $1.78; Corning $1.14; Newcastle $1.22; Cabell $1.32; North Lima 91c; South Lima 88c; Casey, Ill., 65c; Indiana 89c; Princeton, Ind., 68c; Kansas and Indian Territory, 32 degrees and above, 41c; Somerset $1.20; Ragland 75c; Corsicana light $1.02; Corsicana heavy 65c; midcontinent heavy 28c; Henrietta, Tex., 95c; Canada $1.94.

Oil City, Oct. 26.—Credit balances $1.78; runs 80,388 bbls, average 163,380; shipments 191,419, average 176,568.

ARMY TELEGRAPHER

WHEN HE WAS ONLY SEVENTEEN YEARS OLD.

J. M. McIntosh Had a Notable Career As Train Dispatcher Also, For Many Years.

The funeral services of James Madison McIntosh, one of the best-known train dispatchers in the country, and a member of the New Albany Lodge of Masons, who died of cancer of the liver at his home, 110 West Oak street, Saturday morning at 4:40 o'clock, will be held at the residence to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The service will be simple and will be conducted by the Rev. W. B. Beauchamp, pastor of the Fourth-avenue Methodist church. The interment will be in Cave Hill cemetery, where the Masons will have charge.

For the last thirty years Mr. McIntosh had been in the employ of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and for ten years he had been depot operator at the Tenth-street station. Before entering the employ of the company he was with the Monon Route as chief train dispatcher. Mr. McIntosh was forced to resign his position with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company a week ago on account of ill health.

Mr. McIntosh was said to be one of the best operators in the country. During his long service with the railroad he had never been known to be responsible for a wreck and has often been known to prevent them. He rarely ever took a vacation, but this year he went to see his son at Knoxville last August.

His father, John McIntosh, was a well-known character in New Albany, where he was formerly proprietor of the old Commercial Hotel. He died April 1 at the age of eighty-nine years, in the hotel where Gen. Lafayette was once a guest. Mr. McIntosh was a descendant from sturdy Scotch ancestors, one of the most prominent of whom was Dr. John Ogg, a surgeon in the British army. His mother, Mrs. Sarah McIntosh, resides in New Albany and is eighty-six years of age.

Mr. McIntosh was sixty-three years of age and was born in New Albany. When he was seventeen years of age he went to war and attached himself to Gen. Hood's staff during the engagement about Nashville, handling the telegraph key for the gallant Confederate dispatcher. After returning from the war, in 1866, he married Miss Rella Newkirk, daughter of James Newkirk, formerly in the wholesale drug business in New Albany. Beside his wife and mother, he leaves four children. They are Edward McIntosh, chief train dispatcher for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company at Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss Mae Dee McIntosh, of Louisville; Mrs. Frank Cutshaw, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Eugene Porter, of Birmingham, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Cutshaw and Mr. and Mrs. Porter came to Louisville for the funeral.

AT ADVANCED AGE

C. W. KOMPFE DIES FROM BLOOD POISONING.

Secretary of German Security Insurance Company and Well Known In Business Circles.

C. W. Kompfe, secretary of the German Security Insurance Company, died at his home, 341 East Oak street, at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Death was due to blood poisoning, as a result of an abscess on the leg. Three operations had been performed, and his condition had been critical for about two weeks.

Mr. Kompfe was seventy-six years of age, and was born in Germany, November 9, 1831. He came to this country in 1863, and for a number of years was a teacher of music in New York City. From New York he went to Richmond, Va., where he became connected with Uyeling Bros. Brewing Company as chemist. A few years later he removed to Quincy, Ill., where he married Miss Elizabeth Meyer, daughter of a prominent merchant of that place.

Thirty years ago Mr. Kompfe came to Louisville, and for several years was a teacher of German in the church schools here. About twenty-two years ago he became affiliated with the German Security Insurance Company as secretary, which position he held up to the time of his death. He was well known in local musical circles, and was the leader of a number of male choruses in different parts of the city several years ago.

Mrs. Kompfe died June 14, of a complication of diseases. He is survived by a daughter, Miss Anna E. L. Kompfe, teacher of German in the Girls' High School, and one son, Karl H. Kompfe, a prominent lawyer of New York City, who was called to his father's bedside on October 15, from Pittsburg, where he was on a business trip.

The funeral will be held at the residence to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The interment will be in Cave Hill cemetery.

ONLY TWO CENTS

Decline In the Cash Wheat Market.

PRICES HELD UP REMARKABLY WELL IN PIT.

DESPITE FINANCIAL FLURRY AND HEAVY UNLOADING.

BIG BULL OUT IN OPEN.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Despite the financial troubles and the unloading of long lines of wheat, including the Patten holdings, prices of the cereal showed a decline of only about two cents between Monday's and Friday's closing prices this week. Foreign demand served to bolster the market to so great an extent on Friday that, although speculative sales by three firms alone aggregated nearly 8,000,000 bushels, the net gains for that day over Thursday's closing prices were 3¼ to 7⅛ cents, and at one time the list showed advances over the previous day's closing figures of 1⅛ to 2 cents. An unexpected advance at Liverpool at the outset caused the rise to highest prices of the day. This advance, which equaled about one cent per bushel, caused the frightened shorts to buy vigorously, and this caused new investment demand. This in turn was met by sales by Finley Barrell and Bartlett-Frazier, the latter firm during the day disposing of probably 5,000,000 bushels.

When these big sales were being transacted the word went around that the Patten holdings were being unloaded, and this was not denied by those in position to do so, and this being the case, traders gave stronger credence than ever to the reports and rumors of the past ten days that, despite denials, Patten, the big bull, was seeing fit to dispose of his line, deeming time and price right. The effect of this selling doubtless will have an influence upon the smaller fry and make them cautious, but the chances are that if Patten and his confreres open a new deal and begin bulling the market again, as is possible, these small traders will get in line and follow the band wagon, even if they can't clamber into it. There was considerable buying by American traders, among them Updike, Northern Grain Company, Chapin, Daggett, Sidney C. Love, Champlin and Rankin. The decline proved a temptation to investors that was hard to resist.

* * *

Foreign Demand Excited.

Easier tone Friday in the cash grain markets, with the exception of those in the Southwest, excited foreign demand, and sales aggregated 960,000 bushels, of which 320,000 were Duluth No. 1 and 240,000 Manitoba. The balance of the business was durum wheat from Duluth, hard winter wheat from the Western market and a limited quantity of red winter from the Atlantic seaboard. The trade paid little attention to an Australian cable quoting wheat at Sydney at $1.30 a bushel, or to the cables claiming unfavorable weather in India, Australia and Argentina.

On Monday profit-takings caused a slump from Saturday's closing prices of 1¼c for December and 1⅛c for May and 1½c for July. Finley Barrell sold about 1,000,000 bushels, and it was reported that the Patten line was reduced considerably. Closing prices: December, $1.02⅞; May, $1.08⅜, and July, $1.02⅜. On Tuesday, largely on account of the financial troubles in the East, there were further unloadings and more of the Patten line going overboard, so that closing prices showed losses of 3¼c for December, 2⅞c for May and 2⅜c for July. On Wednesday the foreign demand, the stronger on account of lower prices, proved potent, and there was a rally, the gains of the day ranging from 1⅜c to 2¼c. Bearish influences prevailed toward the close on Thursday, and there were net losses of 1⅝@2⅜c-⅞c. Then Friday's closing advance of 1⅛c.

* * *

Exportable Surplus.

According to the London Statist, the exportable surplus of wheat from the United States this year will be 120,000,000 bushels. It claims that so great has been the foreign demand thus far, one-third of this surplus already has been shipped, and "at this rate practically the whole will have been shipped by the end of January." Further it says: "We may indeed expect that when Chicago really realizes the position in Europe this season everybody will be on the bull side of the market and inflated prices will result."

Frederick Harrison, a visitor from Liverpool in Chicago Friday, takes this view: "It is fortunate for us that America does not realize her commanding position in the world's markets this year. If owners of grain in this country realized it they could have made us pay two or three shillings per quarter more for wheat than we have been paying, for we certainly must have wheat. I presume the money situation is at the bottom of your desire to help us. We are not counting so much on Australia this year, and there is little prospect that we can get much Australian wheat after that country has provided for such demands as she will have from Hongkong, Chili and South Africa."

* * *

Ocean Rates.

An item of interest to wheat traders and shippers is contained in the bulletin about to be issued by the Department of Agriculture on ocean freight rates. It is stated that in 1876 wheat was carried from New York to Liverpool for an average of 16.8 cents per bushel, while the rate in 1906 averaged three cents a bushel. The average ocean rate charged thirty years ago on wheat from San Francisco to England was more than double the present rate. The causes of reduction in ocean freight rates are largely connected with the increase in size of ocean vessels and with economies in the handling of ships and their cargoes. The cargo of a modern "tramp" ship (i. e., one not plying between stated ports regularly) not infrequently includes the product of 15,000 acres of average wheat land or of the cotton yielded by twice that area, and the hold of one of the larger freight liners will contain two such cargoes.

* * *

The Corn Market.

Corn followed more or less in the path of the wheat prices during the week, and Friday's closing quotations showed losses compared with Monday of from 1⅝c to 2c. Sales were heavy Friday, Bartlett-Frazier unloading about 2,000,000 bushels. The demand for cash corn showed a lack of life, as Eastern buyers, as a rule, were unable to meet drafts. The money stringency was responsible for the fading away of the premium on old corn. For the first time in October in many years old No. 2 corn sold below the price of May delivery.

Oats prices Friday showed a difference from Monday's closing of ½c to 2⅝c. Elevator interests on Friday were selling oats, taking advantage of the three days' of continuous decline in the cash markets and buying cash oats in the sample markets and reselling for the December delivery. Cash oats were ½c higher under this demand, but the advance was lost later because of the general decline in all grains.

FINANCIAL

Cataclysm Averted By Clear-Headed Men.

STOCK MARKET STOOD THE STORM SPLENDIDLY.

BIG CROP PRICES WILL OFFSET INDUSTRIAL PRICES.

TENDENCY TO HOARD CASH.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

New York, Oct. 26.—The week has been a memorable one in the financial history of New York. Never has liquidation on such a drastic and extensive scale been so successfully met and panic seems to have been successfully restricted. For this the Clearing-House Committee, Secretary Cortelyou and a small group of great financial leaders must be chiefly thanked. By clear-headed, courageous and decisive action they have undoubtedly averted a financial cataclysm. There is in consequence the best of reason for believing that the worst is now over. This does not mean that liquidation is ended. On the contrary, the tremendous contraction which has been endured in the financial district threatens to extend with more or less severity throughout the whole country. The full consequences of what has taken place in the last few days cannot yet be clearly foreseen, but from now on the liquidation promises to be conducted in an orderly fashion and the country saved from unnecessary loss and disaster by foolish panic. The men who have stepped into the breach to stay the tide of apprehension are entitled to the strongest thanks, not only of the financial community, but of the entire country.

* * *

The Stock Market.

The stock market stood up splendidly against the recent storm. Fortunately, liquidation in the security markets has strengthened the market against further attacks. There is now no room for panic. The effect of this collapse has no doubt reached the climax in financial circles, and it now remains to be seen what the effects will be in industrial and mercantile circles. It is not to be supposed that the process of readjustment is complete. It is likely to go on for some time to come. Probably some recovery may ensue later on in the security markets, but the fact that we have fairly entered into an era of business reaction may as well be accepted. Contraction must follow, and if commercial embarrassments multiply they must be accepted philosophically as a part of the general reaction. Prices in the commodities markets will now have to take their share of the decline. Extravagance will cease and economy will become the order of the day. New enterprises will be suspended for some time to come and there will be a lessened demand for both commodities and labor. This part of the process of readjustment will be unwelcome, but it is inevitabe and is the only way for a substantial re-establishment of confidence. By means of such adjustment we should reach a lower and more stable basis for a business revival later on.

* * *

Crops Bringing Good Prices.

One important fact should not be overlooked. Our crops are bringing profitable prices, and there is sure to be a good demand, both foreign and domestic, for all that our farms have produced. This will prove a valuable support to business throughout the country, and will do much to offset any reaction in the industrial field. Many securities are now at bargain prices, and small investors have collectively absorbed considerable amounts. Security prices have also reached a point where European buying must become a factor. Europe always takes our obligations at a price, and as soon as convinced of our determination to secure financial reforms will renew its confidence in American stocks and bonds. The elimination of big plunging speculators will do much toward this restoration of confidence. In this connection it is to be hoped the Administration at Washington will pursue its reforms with due regard to the sensitiveness of the situation. These reforms are necessary, and no one doubts for a moment the President's firmness in carrying out his well-known policy. There is, therefore, the less necessity for disturbing reiterations in times of stress. An unfortunate and unnecessary tendency to hoard cash exists which aggravates the money situation and should be discouraged at every opportunity. In general, however, the outlook is much improved; the worst is evidently over, and investments can be made upon a safer and more profitable basis than at any time this year.

HENRY CLEWS.

DECLINES CALL.

DEAN CAPERS, OF LEXINGTON, WILL NOT GO TO MEMPHIS.

John Spain and M. P. Rehorn Fight Over Politics At Public Meeting.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Dean William T. Capers, of Christ Church Cathedral, in this city, has declined a call to the rectorship of Grace church, of Memphis, Tenn. Grace church has one of the largest and wealthiest congregations in Memphis, and the call was in the nature of a communication from the officers of the vestry to Dean Capers, asking if he would consider an official call from the Memphis church. The offer was promptly declined.

* * *

To Purge Registration Lists.

The Republican Campaign Committee claims to have discovered about 400 fraudulent registrations in this city, and will to-morrow begin proceedings before County Judge Bullock to have these names stricken off. Butler T. Southgate will be the chief attorney for the Republican Committee, and the proceedings in the County Court will probably last several days.

* * *

Fight Over Politics.

The first fight of the campaign in which blood was shed took place on Cheapside last night soon after an enthusiastic Democratic meeting had been dispersed by the rain. John Spain, a well-known grocer and Democrat, and M. P. Rehorn, a young Republican lawyer, became engaged in a political argument, which soon came to blows. Spain's right fist landed on Rehorn's nose, much disfiguring that organ and causing the blood to flow freely. Rehorn rallied, however, and knocked Spain down with a right swing on the jaw, when the fight was stopped by the crowd, which had permitted the mill to continue for several minutes.

* * *

Lexington Notes.

The Citizens' League, a secret organization, formed for the ostensible purpose of purifying political conditions in this city, to-day issued an official announcement declaring that the League would support teh Republican State, county and city tickets.

* * *

The State convention of the Baptist Young People's Union will hold its annual meeting at the First Baptist church, in this city, beginning next Wednesday evening and continuing for three days. Delegates from all over the State are expected to attend.

* * *

Prof. Arthur Yager, of Georgetown College, chairman of the Kentucky Rhodes Scholarship Committee, announces that the examinations for awarding the Rhodes' scholarships for Kentucky will be held at Kentucky State College on January 21 and 22, 1908.

* * *

The silver cup which for twenty years has been used for drinking at the water cooler in the Phoenix Hotel lobby was wrenched loose from the chain by which it was attached to the cooer and carried it off last night. The cup was of solid silver.

CAUGHT BENEATH AUTO AND CRUSHED TO DEATH.

James Reddick, Prominent Republican Politician of Chicago, Instantly Killed.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—James Reddick, chairman of the Republican County Central Committee and public administrator, was instantly killed early this morning by the overturning of an automobile in which he was riding near Libertyville, a suburb of Chicago. Mrs. Reddick, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. William Wells, the other occupants of the car, escaped with slight injuries. The accident was due to the skidding of the automobile on a muddy road, which caused it to upset in a ditch. Mr. Redick occupied a rear seat with his wife, and although he was thrown to a place of safety he was caught beneath the tonneau and crushed to death.

Beloved Priest Drops Dead.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The Rev. Father H. John Diestel, of the Holy Trinity Catholic church, dropped dead to-night of heart disease. He was sixty-eight years old and had been in charge of Trinity church for over fifty years.

HOLD UP RULES FOR LABELING WHISKIES.

Indiana State Board Will Wait Until Federal Regulations Are Decided.

Terre Haute, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The Terre Haute distillers have persuaded the State Board of Health not to promulgate the rules for labeling whisky under the new State Pure Food Law until the Federal law is made effective, and over which there is much controversy. It was pointed out to the State Board that the Indiana distillers would be placed at a disadvantage in competition with those of three States adjoining, Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio. The Terre Haute distillers paid taxes amounting almost to $20,000,000 last year, and they thought the industry should be shown some consideration when it was menaced by discrimination.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT GRIFFIN, IND.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Fire at an early hour this morning, originating in the oil room of the general store of Harris & Barrett at Griffin, Ind., and the following buildings, with stocks, were totally destroyed: Harris & Barrett, general store; Miller's general store, McReynolds' restaurant, Fisher & Co.'s restaurant, two saloons and the post-office building. Several dwellings were damaged. The town has no fire protection, and was at the mercy of the flames. A bucket brigade was organized. The loss will reach $75,000 or more, with little insurance.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

[Business Established Sixty Years.]

NEW YORK STORE.

SHOES— Fourth Floor.

WOMEN'S EXCLUSIVE BOOT MODELS

—FOR—

FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

"THE NEW YORKER."

New assortment just received in Women's Kid Button Boots; made on the popular "New Yorker" last, with heavy sole; an ideal walking boot—

The "New Yorker" retails at $5.50 and $6.00 pair.

Women's Russia Calf, Cravenette Top 9-inch Boots, button style, heavy sole, in the correct shade of tan now so popular in women's footwear—

Price $6.00 pair.

Among the many styles shown for Monday and the week we feature a special lot of hand-made patent leather boots in brown ooze tops, and brown and gray cravenette tops; made on the "New Yorker" last; extremely stylish and exclusive—Price $7 pair.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR— Main Floor.

DAINTY WEAR FOR THE NECK

SPECIALLY PRICED FOR TO-DAY.

Handsome assortment of White Ascots in linen or Madras; also complete assortment of colored end effects; regular 50c value—Specially priced at 25c.

Showing a new line of stylish Bows in dainty effects—Prices 25c to 75c each.

EXTRA SPECIAL in Hand-embroidered Linen Collars; regular values $1.25 and $1.50—

Specially priced Monday at $1.00.

JEWELRY— Main Floor.

JET GOODS SPECIALLY PRICED.

Jet Side Combs in neat designs; regular $1.25 values—Special at 98c each.

Long Jet Fan Chains—Special price 98c each.

Large variety of Jet Hat Pins; many different styles—Specially priced at 98c each.

ELECTRIC GOODS AND CUT GLASS— Basement.

SALE OF

ELECTROLIERS, PORTABLES,

CANDLESTICKS AND LAMPS.

Extensive showing of handsome Electroliers in leaded glass, bent glass, old copper, antique brass and bronze effects—Prices range $5.50 to $85.00.

The new Mission Portables—Price $6.75.

Unique designs in Brass Candlesticks; regular $3.00 value—Specially priced $2.00.

Extra special in Nickel-plated Reading Lamps, complete with white shade; regular $2.00 value—

Specially priced at $1.50.

SPECIAL PRICES IN CUT GLASS.

Regular $1.00 Cut Glass Handled Nappy—white gold glass—Specially priced at 75c.

Regular $3.50 Footed Compote—white gold glass—Specially priced at $2.75.

Regular $3.50 9-in. Cut Glass Bowl—white gold glass—Specially priced at $2.75.

MEN'S HABERDASHERY— Main Floor.

SALE OF

MEN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR.

The "Winsted" Medium and Heavy-weight Merino Shirts or Drawers—Prices 75c to $1.50 garment.

"American Hosiery Co." Underwear in merino and all wool—Prices $1.50 to $3.50 garment.

Heavy Fleeced Cotton Shirts or Drawers—Prices 50c to $1.00 garment.

Genuine Cooper Ribbed Balbriggan Underwear—Price $1.00 garment.

Extra Fine Imported Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers—Price $1.50 garment.

We are agents for the celebrated "Stuttgarter" Imported Non-shrinkable Natural Wool Underwear:

Light-weight Shirts or Drawers—$2.00 garment.

Medium-weight Shirts or Drawers—$2.50 garment.

Heavy-weight Shirts or Drawers—$3.00 garment.

Compl

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TEN PAGES

MONDAY.....OCT. 28, 1907

"Business."

Saturday Evening, Oct. 26.—At the close of the New York stock market and banking hours to-day, after a week of the most turbulent banking and stock market conditions that New York has witnessed since 1893, it seemed as if the worst was over and leading men in charge of the situation were reported as feeling confident that they had a firm grasp on affairs, and that steady improvement could reasonably be expected. The stock market to-day was rather dull and firm, with a large number of securities showing net advances for the day. The record of price movements for the week does not make as poor a showing as might have been expected. Of the active issues fourteen advanced, eighty-two declined and five remained steady. A remarkable feature is that copper issues were among those showing gains. On Thursday at one time it looked as if a panic of severe proportions on the Stock Exchange was impending. Brokers who carry large lines of securities and borrow money on call were utterly at their wits' end to secure funds, and were about to sacrifice their holdings when J. P. Morgan and others sent in $25,000,000, which was loaned at 6 per cent. Call money at one time was quoted at 100 per cent. and a small loan was made off the exchange at 125 per cent. Rates touched 70 per cent. on Tuesday, 99 per cent. on Wednesday, 75 per cent. on Friday and 50 per cent. to-day. Renewals in most cases were at about 50 per cent. Of course, loss of confidence was responsible for the serious state of affairs. Small depositors became frightened over last week's disclosures and hastened to withdraw their savings. This narrowed the loan market to nearly disastrous limits. Substantial aid to the loan market was necessary and the clearing-house, the Secretary of the Treasury, J. P. Morgan, J. D. Rockefeller and other leading financiers labored together to that end and they promise to continue their labors until something like normal conditions are restored. The clearing-house decided to-day to issue clearing-house certificates. This will form the basis for credits that will in a measure affect the withdrawals by depositors. The City National Bank engaged $5,000,000 gold in London for export, without the aid of the Treasury Department, the price of exchange permitting the transaction to be made at a profit, and owing to the continued buying of our grain by foreigners, with the movement of cotton to come, it appears likely that the flow to this country bids fair to assume large proportions. It is probable, too, that foreign investors may begin buying American securities, which would add to the flow of gold to this country. The tightness of money caused the Westinghouse companies of Pittsburg to be placed in the hands of a receiver during the week. The companies are prosperous; they have orders booked that will keep them busy for months, but they were unable to borrow money to pay maturing obligations. Several banks in New York and vicinity were forced to close their doors by heavy withdrawals of deposits.

Prices of securities are now below the low level of 1903. The reaction has gone farther than even a great many pessimistically inclined predicted. Unless we are to have a very severe business setback it seems that the decline has gone too far. And there appears to be little ground for believing that we are in for more than a healthful readjustment. Disclosures of crooked dealing in "high finance" and the continual hawking of these disclosures have tended to upset confidence, not only in this country, but abroad. The complaints of railroad managers that they cannot successfully operate if they comply with some of the laws recently enacted by several States cause investors to be wary of railroad securities. Court proceedings have possibly influenced some leading financiers to be indifferent as to the course of market prices. The country has developed very rapidly, but unevenly. These things should work out all right. Crooked dealings cannot be entirely eliminated, but they can be curbed and will be. Courts will give the railroads justice and the people and the railroad managers will come more to a realization that their welfare is mutual. Abnormal growth here and there will recede to normal. And, all in all, with the vast resources of the country and the balance of trade in our favor in mind it seems preposterous to entertain for a moment an idea that prosperity is to receive more than a healthful check.

Cotton and grain prices felt the stress of tight money, receding materially.

Business is generally good, could hardly be otherwise in view of the fair yields of grain and cotton for which big prices are being paid. But there are accumulating evidences of curtailment. Many industrial concerns are laying off men. This week's bank clearings, as reported by Bradstreet's, amount to $3,195,610,000, compared with $3,219,857,000 in the corresponding week last year. According to Dun's Review "trade reports are irregular, the events of the week tending to cause conservatism, but current retail trade is active throughout the nation, and the leading industries maintain active machinery at most plants. An encouraging sign is the absence of cancellations. Transporters are unable to handle promptly all the freight offered, and railway earnings in October thus far surpass last year's by 6.8 per cent.

Louisville clearings for the week show a handsome gain. Banks are in good shape. There is fair demand for money. Business is active in nearly all lines.

The Preacher In Politics.

Dr. Powell's Second Monthly Sermon last night at Macauley's Theater, an abstract of which appears elsewhere in this issue of the Courier-Journal, takes for its subject-theme the Minister of the Gospel in his relation to public affairs and cites as its illustrative example the career of John the Evangelist.

With nothing that is said of the duty of the Clergyman to teach morality in the everyday conduct of life as well as to preach Christ and Him Crucified can issue be taken by any thoughtful, or reverent mind. Deducing his authority from Judea, and re-enforcing his argument from the inspiring history of that Apostle whom he rightly describes as "a great preacher of the olden time," the eloquent Pastor of the First Christian Church, makes his case. We shall not dissent from it further than to restate the position of the Courier-Journal which excited partisans have found it to their interest and purpose constantly to misrepresent.

In the epoch of the men of Judea the world was primitive. None of the complexities of modern life had arrived, or was conceived. "In those days" Matthew tells us "came John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness." His raiment was "of camel's hair, and a leather girdle about his loins." His message read "bring forth fruits meet for repentance." When he denounced the Pharisees and Sadducees, he spoke from a United Church, from a body of Reformers, small indeed, but compact and earnest, into whose ranks could come neither factionism, nor scandal. The "paths" which he sought "to make straight" had but two destinations; they led either to the highway of Truth, which was the Kingdom of God, or into the labyrinths of evil, which were the sinkholes of Satan.

This Kingdom, of which we hear so much in holy writ, was a Spiritual Kingdom. The Religion, of which the Christ was the Incarnation, invoked the love of God and the fellowship both of man and the Holy Ghost. It was simple to transparency. That was nearly two thousand years ago. What has happened since?

The entire History of the World from those early days to this present moment is one long narrative of human progress, it may be, but of spiritual failure—particularly of religious failure—embodying centuries of total darkness; of havoc, blood and terror, the Church itself rising no higher than the turbid waters of the awful degradation about it, to reach out after the material things of dominion and power, filling all lands with strife and mourning instead of the sweet and gentle spirit radiated by the Star of Bethlehem.

We are but just getting away from the era of Theologic Controversy with its misleading embitterments and into an era of philosophic and scientific research too often leading toward agnosticism and infidelity; the pulpit itself sometimes forgetting the example and the teaching of Christ in its occasional departures from the world of the Spirit of God to the world of the concrete aims of man. Modern life is full of complications. Whichever road one travels he is likely to wish he had taken the other.

In the politics of the United States at this time chaos reigns. The disappearance of the issues which for a Century separated the people into opposing camps has not quite destroyed the old party labels which yet cling to a few empty bottles on the shelf, but it has so transversed party lines as nearly to obliterate them. He were a bold politician who should undertake to define the exact complexion of the political future as it shall relate to existing organisms, and, if this be true of the politician, how much more applicable to the preacher, with a divided congregation. The Church of God has surely had enough of Controversy. But, shall Theologic Controversy be sent to the rear only to be succeeded by Political and Partisan Controversy? All controversy leads away from Truth. The Spirit of Truth is the Spirit of personal abnegation, of humility, of charity and tolerance, in short of Peace on Earth, good will to Men, which was the Spirit of the Christ.

That the Minister of the Gospel is not disrobed of his citizenship when he puts on the robes of the clerical office is too obvious to be gainsaid. Nor is his duty as a Moralist any more to be questioned. But, the Preacher should be quite sure that in projecting himself into partisan campaign work he does not do more harm at one end of the line than good at the other.

Take, for example, the discussion of the Drink Question. On the moral side, pure and simple, but a single solution presents itself to virtuous people, and that is the complete destruction of all intoxicants. The pulpit conceives itself committed to this narrow view. If it could be achieved we, too, should not hesitate to accept it. But all experience tells the contrary. Human nature itself tells the contrary. In seeking to make Kentucky "as dry as Maine," which is not dry at all—to bring the matter directly home—it will be necessary to confiscate at least a hundred millions of dollars invested in the various forms of distillation, to extinguish as many more millions embarked in contiguous pursuits, and to transfer taxes paid by these interests to the great body of the people, already complaining of high taxes.

Even in the matter of Sunday closing, as it is called, there are wide differences of opinion among good citizens touching what may be efficacious in securing a decent Sabbath and an orderly town. Here, questions of differing habits and of personal liberty become engaged. Great moneyed interests are aroused and arrayed. A community is stirred to its depths. Self-seekers take the one side or the other according to their view of expediency—religion and morality wholly out of account and of no concern to them—only votes and office—and through a noisy campaign we have crimination and recrimination, and all the resulting evils of very unclean and very hot politics. After all is over—this has been the unvarying rule—the victors walk off with their spoil, leaving the preachers to whistle for it, no matter which side wins; if the Prohibitionists, evasions of the law, as in Maine and Kansas; if the open-towners, more or less of excess and defiance.

Must the Courier-Journal be denounced from the pulpit because it believes these things and cannot accept the clerical predilection, or assent to the claim that a city like Louisville can be, or ought to be hermetically sealed? Must we be charged with assailing the Clergy because we have found occasion to specify cases where some of the Clergy have in our opinion done more hurt to the Church than good to the body politic? Our politics at its best is but a tangled web of good and evil; but, in case Dr. Powell believes one way, and the Courier-Journal another way, does that constitute a reason why the one should think the worse of the other, far less a reason for acrimony?

The Word of God is the moral light of the world. Woe to him who falsely, or mistakenly invokes it. The Church is the organized morality of the people. Woe to him who raises sacrilegious hand against it. The Minister of the Gospel is the authorized Embassador of God. Woe to the Minister of the Gospel who gives up to party what was meant for mankind.

The sordid interests and vile passions of partisan warfare—at their lowest in the great centers of population—need all the restraints that can be put upon them both by the pulpit and the press; and neither the pulpit, nor the press, should forget that the Devil can quote scripture along with the best of Theologians, whilst it is just as easy for Ambition to talk civic righteousness as for Jack to eat his dinner. That only is likely to make for the public welfare which can give hostages equally for its sincerity and stability, its good-sense and good-feeling, but, above all, its disinterestedness.

We do not see that there is any essential difference between Dr. Powell and ourselves upon the proposition that the Minister of the Gospel owes allegiance alike to God and Man; but, in discharging his duty to Man, the Minister, above all others, is enjoined to be sure of the ground he treads and of the company he keeps; never forgetting the end which was and is and shall ever be sought by all true teachers of Religion and Government, and that is Justice.

"A Still Strong Man."

The enthusiasm of politicians for such a man as Hughes is, in the opinion of Collier's Weekly, hard to understand, yet there is no doubt that some of the most routine machinists wish him for President, as well as some of the business element that most dislike the Public Utilities Commission. To quote:

One reason is the simple one of confidence in his mind and character and admiration for his courage and ability.

A machine politician is quoted as saying that he likes Hughes because while he would get no favors the other fellow would get none. After all there is no considerable element in the United States that desires to see a dishonest politician in the White House. It has been the rule since the establishment of the Federal Government that we have selected Presidential candidates—in both parties—from among good men. When the great parties have formed the battle line from the Atlantic to the Pacific and entered into the conflict each ticket has represented honesty and ability, although sometimes folly and fanaticism. We sometimes elect to executive positions in cities and State men who are weak or corrupt, but our line of Presidents from Washington, the Father of His Country, to Roosevelt, the Father of the Anti-race Suicide, has been one down which no patriotic American can look with a feeling of pride in the flag. When a man is seriously "mentioned" for the Presidential nomination at the hands of either the Democratic or the Republican party the odds are greatly in favor of his being clean.

While men as honest as Hughes have an opportunity to rise on stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things than State offices, the Odells of politics must stop somewhere this side of the portals of the White House.

The ability of Hughes may make him a powerful factor in national politics. His honesty and independence will never be a handicap. At present, as the Governor of the people of New York, and not the head of a piratical Republican machine, as a man who displayed the courage of his convictions by vetoing a popular two-cent fare law, and as a man who refuses to make compromises with crooked politicians, thereby shattering ancient, if not sacred, traditions at Albany, Mr. Hughes stands in the limelight as "a still strong man in a blatant land," controlled neither by plutocrat nor demagogue, decent, manly and capable. It is, indeed, a rare tribute to the respect his character compels that he is popular alike with business men of integrity and machine politicians in New York, but as a candidate for the Presidential nomination he could not be swamped in midocean if the machine politicians of his State should try to prevail against him. Their enmity would be an asset beyond the borders of his State, if not within it.

The Chicago Conference.

The conference of the Civic Federation on trusts held at Chicago last week was largely attended by people of various classes. Its discussions brought out a considerable variety of opinions on many subjects. But there was a good deal of iteration. One speaker said his speech had already been made a dozen times. On the whole, the conference may be said to have favored the trusts rather than to have opposed them.

There was in the speeches considerable said about good and bad trusts. In this there would seem to have been a disposition to confuse corporations with trusts. There is no excuse for this. Corporations are an essential element of our business life. They have been so for centuries, but at the present time they are of much greater importance than they were formerly. Abuses have sprung up, and they call for correction. One of these abuses is the creation of corporations in restraint of trade. These are currently called trusts, because they formerly resorted to the trust form in order to control production and prices and create monopolies. To speak of them and other organizations made for lawful purposes simply as corporations is to confound the good and the bad. Some of this confusion may be accidental, the mere result of the confusion of thought, but the most of it is probably due to a desire to mislead the public. There are good corporations and bad corporations, the good immensely preponderating. But there are not good trusts and bad trusts. The word trust in its popular signification means a criminal corporation, or one that is believed to be so by him who applies that term to it. It means a combination in restraint of trade, an organization to foster monopoly. There is no combination of that sort that is good. It is a corporation, indeed, but one that is created to do wrong. To confound it with corporations intended to do right, which the most of them are, is a mere invention of the enemy. There are no good trusts. There may be, there doubtless are, corporations which are unjustly suspected of being trusts, when, in fact, they are innocent of any improper design. But the corporation organized in restraint of trade is necessarily evil. Corporations not organized for that purpose may become evil by taking advantage of circumstances to do things that are unlawful. But the majority of the trusts that are most hurtful were organized for the specific purpose of extortion. To pretend that any of these are good is to introduce unnecessary confusion into the discussion.

The task of the Committee on Resolutions for this conference was undoubtedly difficult. It minimized this difficulty by making a report, in part noncommittal, in part hard to be understood. The report began by a reference to twenty years of legislation directed against the evils of trusts and combinations, beginning with the interstate commerce act of 1887, and spoke in favor of the need of more legislation. The legislation should first, the committee said, permit railroads to make agreements among themselves on reasonable freight and passenger rates, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The enforcement of the Sherman law had shown, it thought, the supremacy and majesty of the law, thus effectually refuting the impression that great wealth was too powerful for the impartial execution of the law, a conclusion which is by no means general. The committee argued that having accomplished its purpose the Sherman law should be amended in order to safeguard interests which it was never intended to affect. This is all delightfully vague, made so, no doubt, on purpose. The committee went on to say that the proposed legislation should include modifications of prohibitions on combinations on the following subjects:

"First—National and local organizations of labor and their trade agreements with employers relating to wages, hours of labor and conditions of employment.

"Second—Associations made up of farmers intended to secure a stable and equitable market for the products of the soil, free from fluctuations due to speculation.

"Third—Business and industrial agreements or combinations whose objects are in the public interest as distinguished from objects determined to be contrary to the public interest.

"Fourth—Such commission should make a thorough inquiry into the advisability of inaugurating a system of Federal license or incorporation as a condition for the entrance of certain classes of corporations upon interstate commerce and also into the relation to the public interest of the purchase by one corporation of the franchises or corporate stock of another."

For the purpose of carrying out these ideas the conference recommended the appointment by Congress at its approaching session of a nonpartisan commission to report at the second session of that Congress. It declined to express itself upon the conflicts between State and Federal authority, as that question is now under adjudication, and will in due time be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. But it declared in favor of complete publicity in the capitalization and accounts of great producing corporations whose operations are large enough to have a monopolistic tendency. The report of the committee was adopted.

On the whole their recommendations seem to have been inspired by a sympathy with the trusts rather than opposition to them. The sort of commission which Congress will appoint at its next session, if it appoint any, will hardly be nonpartisan, but one of which a majority will sympathize with the trusts.

'Possum Meat.

It is difficult to determine whether President Roosevelt's statement that 'possum meat is delicious is a mere disinterested but not dispassionate observation based upon recent gastronomic revelry or a guileful bid for the Foraker delegates to the next Republican convention, but in view of the fact that the statement is true it is hardly fair to charge the Executive with ulterior political motives. Very probably he was not contemplating the licking of the gentleman from the Buckeye State, but merely licking his chops when he paid his generous compliment to the little animal that is associated not only in the popular imagination, but also in the pot, with sweet "taters."

At this time of the year it is customary for the poets to sing of the golden rod and the frost-painted leaves of the autumn woodlands. The 'possum and the yam have never received their merited share of attention from the bards. Perhaps Judd Mortimer Lewis and Frank Stanton occasionally let the autumn leaves and the golden rod take care of themselves and give the 'possum a pean or so, but generally speaking he is sadly slighted by our makers of fleeting verse. This is due largely to the fact that much of our poetry that is "close to the soil" is ground out in New York, where poets move and have their being in a forest of skyscrapers and subsist upon coffee and sinkers, "ham and Boston," and Welsh rarebits, in the order mentioned. They know nothing of the joys of battening upon a fat 'possum wreathed in yams and almost afloat in his gravy. If they did poetry would be born within them and not made by grinding toil. It is in the South that the sweet potato and 'possum reach their rarest perfection. Perhaps none but a Southerner can fully appreciate the feelings of the old negro whose response to his master who said he should say "potato" and not "tater" was, "Dem ain't po' taters; dey's fat "taters." Fat taters and fat 'possums commingling form a dish the like of which the noblest Roman of them all never served at a symposiac and washed down with old Falernian. Preferably 'possum should be cooked over a wood fire in a log cabin and seasoned with the odorous blue smoke of hickory and ash as the lid of the oven is lifted now and again to give a glimpse of the promised viand to those who wait with whetted appetite for the coming feast. With the 'possum and taters there should be served either the ordinary Kentucky corn pone—if such an adjective may be not improperly applied to anything so rare—or the Olympian "cracklin' bread" of the hog-killing season. In justice to the 'possum it must be said that neither corn pone nor crackling bread is necessary, but it serves well not only to mop up the gravy, but also prevent the 'possum and the yams from melting in the mouth too rapidly for the flavor to be enjoyed in the fullest.

The finest 'possums on earth are found in the woodlands of the Pennyrile district of Kentucky, and they reach perfection about the time the perfumed pawpaw becomes so ripe that it falls from the parent stem and reposes in all of its golden beauty in the orange-tinted leaves that the earth has first claimed as tribute from the trees for her enrichment. Of late the woodman who does not spare the tree has encroached upon the great 'possum nurseries of Western Kentucky until there is danger that the most succulent race of 'possums upon the globe may become almost extinct, but there are still patches of primeval forest here and there in which the pawpaw flourishes and the 'possum feeds upon the food that Providence set aside for his especial benefit.

If the President never ate a Kentucky 'possum it may be possible that his recent statement is an anti-Foraker utterance, but if he should chance to sit in at a discussion of one from the Pennyrile district he could but forget politics entirely in his enthusiasm for 'possum.

The esteemed Nashville American says Louisville is the most central and convenient place for the next Democratic convention. The attention of Hall Caine, who says American newspapers never tell the truth, is called to this statement.

When Elihu Root says The Hague conference accomplished more than he anticipated he should give us a hunch as to whether he is optimistic or sarcastic.

At the top of a page in a yellow Denver newspaper is printed "editorials by our editorial writers." This clears the skirts of the intelligent compositors.

Are we to understand that Dismal Swamp Peat is one of our natural resources or the hero of a dime novel?

BRAVE MOTHER SEES GOOD SIDE EVEN IN DEATH OF HER BOY.

[New York Sun.]

Mrs. Catherine Sheehan stood in the darkened parlor of her home at 361 West Fifteenth street and told her version of the murder of her son Gene, the youthful policeman whom a thug named Billy Morley shot in the forehead down under the Chatham Square elevated station. Gene's mother was thankful that her boy hadn't killed Billy Morley before he died, "because," she said, "I can say honestly even now that I'd rather have Gene's dead body brought home to me, as it will be tonight, than to have him come to me and say, M'other, I had to kill a man this morning.'

"God comfort the poor wretch that killed the boy," the mother went on, "because he is more unhappy to-night than we are here. Maybe he was weak-minded through drink. He couldn't have known Gene or he wouldn't have killed him. Did they tell you at the Oak-street station that the other policemen called Gene 'Happy' Sheehan? Anything they told you about him is true, because no one would lie about him. He was always happy, and he was a fine-looking young man and he always had to duck his helmet when he walked under the gas fixture in the hall as he went out the door.

"He was doing dance steps on the floor of the basement after his dinner yesterday noon for the girls—his sisters, I mean—and he stopped of a sudden when he saw the clock and picked up his helmet. Out on the street he made pretend to arrest a little boy he knows who was standing—to see Gene come out, I suppose—and when the little lad ran away laughing I called out, 'You couldn't catch Wilde, Gene; you're getting fat.'

"'Yes, and old, mammy,' he said, him who is—who was only twenty-six—so fat,' he said, 'and that I'm getting a new dress coat that'll make you proud when you see me in it, mammy.' And he went over Fifteenth street whistling a tune and slapping his leg with a folded newspaper. And he hasn't come back again.

"But I saw him once after that, thank God, before he was shot. It's strange, isn't it, that I hunted him up on his beat late yesterday afternoon for the first time in my life. I never go around where my children are working or studying—one I sent through college with what I earned at dressmaking and some other little money I had, and he's now a teacher; and the youngest I have at college now. I don't mean that their father wouldn't send them if he could, but he's an invalid, although he's got a position lately that isn't too hard for him. I got Gene prepared for college, too, but he wanted to go right into an office in Wall street. I got him in there, but it was too quiet and tame for him. Lord have mercy on his soul; and then, two years ago, he wanted to go on the police force, and he went.

"After he went down the street yesterday I found a little book on a chair, a little list of the streets of something that Gene had forgot. I knew how particular they are about such things, and I didn't want the boy to get into trouble, and so I threw on a shawl and walked over through Chambers street toward the river to find him. He was standing on a corner some place down there near the bridges clapping time with his hands for a little newsy that was dancing; but he stopped clapping, struck, Gene did, when he saw me. He laughed when I handed him a little book and told that was why I'd searched for him, patting me on the shouder when he laughed—patting me on the shoulder.

"'It's a bad place for you here, Gene,' I said. 'Then I must be bad for you, too, mammy,' said he; and as he walked to the end of his beat with me—it was dark then—he said: 'They're lots of crooks here, mother, and they know and hate me, and they're afraid of me'—proud, he said it—but maybe they'll get me some night.' He patted me on the back and turned and walked east toward his death. Wasn't it strange that Gene said that?

"You know how he was killed, of course, and how— Now let me talk about it, children, if I want to. I promised you, didn't I, that I wouldn't cry or carry on? Well, it was 5 o'clock this morning when a boy rang the bell there at the house and I looked out of the window and said, 'Is Gene dead?' 'No, ma'am,' answered the lad, 'but they told me to tell you he was hurt in a fire and is in the hospital.' Jerry, my other boy, had opened the door for the lad and was talking to him while I dressed a bit. And then I walked down stairs and saw Jerry standing silent under the gaslight, and I said again, 'Jerry, is Gene dead?' And he said 'Yes,' and he went out.

"After a while I went down to the Oak street station myself, because I couldn't wait for Jerry to come back. The policemen all stopped talking when I came in, and then one of them told me it was against the rules to show me Gene at that time. But I knew the policeman only thought I'd break down, but I promised him I wouldn't carry on, and he took me into a room to let me see Gene. It was Gene.

"I know to-day how they killed him. The poor boy that shot him was standing in Chatham Square arguing with another man when Gene told him to move on. When the young man wouldn't, but only answered back, Gene shoved him, and the young man pulled a revolver and shot Gene in the face, and he died before Father Rafferty of St. James, go to him. God rest his soul."

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.

[To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.]

The article in your paper on Monday, signed, "A One Gallus Hayseed," hit the nail on the head and shows that our country cousins are fully alive to Kentucky's need to be up and stirring, getting into the band wagon with electric lights blazing the way to a larger and greater future.

Our splendid new Capitol was a long time materializing, but it is here at last and our people need not blush now when taking strangers to Frankfort. The State fair, however, appeals both to pride and purse alike and if projected along high lines will benefit financially every man, woman and child in the State. Echoing the warning of Hayseed, I say in heaven's name don't let it drag along like the filtering plant, for then Christopher Columbus will have time to come back to earth again and discover another continent in his same little Pinta. The selection of a site seems an herculean undertaking, judging from the many weary months the matter has been under discussion. There are but two sections that are rationally eligible—the southern and eastern—and the merits of each ought to have been intelligently canvassed and a decision reached long ago. Like Hayseed, I do not own an inch of ground in the southern section, so my advocacy of that region has no pecuniary motive. I indorse the report of the Fair Committee when it announced its acceptance of Douglas Park—except the price.

I favor the southern section because the city is branching out in that region and the fair grounds would soon be in the city limits, and also because the lines of street cars and boulevards running to it will carry visitors through the most beautiful residence sections of any city in the land of like population, a very great desideratum. But in either case we cannot go wrong, and what is essential, however, is getting to work on the buildings and grounds, having them as elegant, artistic and beautiful as money and brains can make them. I also indorse the justice of the State backing up the enterprise with $300,000 to $500,000, for it's a State affair, and Louisville and Jefferson county should not be expected to furnish all the money. Put it on a cold-blooded financial basis and it will prove a handsome investment, paying easily 10 per cent. on the entire outlay.

Every dollar advanced by the State can be returned out of the profits, the State only being out the mere interest on the loan, and as a result have a State fair the peer of any in the land. We have been lagging in the rear long enough, so let's wake up and do something that will set our pulses to throbbing and astonish the natives far and wide. It only takes money, brains and energy, and surely "Old Kaintuck" has all three, with a good margin to spare. With a few more Lawrence Joneses, Hubert Vreelands and Clarence Baileses we can make things hum, start an ice factory in the North Pole before Hersey and his crowd reaches Sandy Hook. All praise to them and their able associates.

So again I say, select the site, get to work and make the filtering plant look like thirty cents, and then we can sing "My Old Kentucky Home" with a new fervor and a clarion ring.

LOUISVILLE AND KENTUCKY.

ON THE FUNNY BONE.

Post-office Names.

"Post-office Department officials state that names for new post-offices must be elegant. Inelegant names will have to go."—[Press Report.

Bear this in mind, my countrymen; they
notice serve on you;
That "Painted Post" and "Frozen Dog"
as names will never do.
Such names are far from elegant; they're
most uncouth and queer.
You ought to give your little burg a name
like "Guinevere."

"Coon Hollow" now will have to go and
so will "Pumpkinville."
You'll have to find a nicer line of names to
fill the bill.
A pretty thing like "Ethelwyn" would
suit the powers, mayhap.
But "Possum Ridge" and "Turkeytown"
must vanish from the map!

* * *

An Implied Slur.

"That old grouch said the baby looks like me."

"No harm in that."

"But it was the way in which he said it!"

* * *

An Exchange of Courtesies.

"Jane," floated downward a voice, "if that is Mrs. Soandso, I'm not in."

"It is Mrs. Soandso," floated upward a voice, "and she is glad to hear it."

* * *

His Literal Wife.

"Every family should keep an account of its expenditures."

"We tried that scheme, but it failed to give satisfaction."

"Why?"

"Oh, my wife was too literal. Things I wanted charged as sundries she insisted on charging as booze."

* * *

Fall Outfits.

Now wifey sports a Redfern gown
While hub appeareth nifty
Accoutred in a hand-me-down
That cost $11.50.

* * *

In New York.

"Officer, there's six thugs around the corner beating up a citizen."

"What of it?"

"You ought to lend a hand."

"G'wan! Ain't six of 'em enough to handle 'im?"

* * *

Merely Realism.

"Advertisements on the scenery!" exclaimed the star. "That's carrying commercialism entirely too far."

"It isn't commercialism," explained the manager. "We want the scene to look like a real meadow, don't we?"

* * *

Important Factors.

"The case had to be postponed again."

"Weren't the lawyers ready?"

"Yes; but the dressmakers demanded more time."

PENNSY'S GREAT TERMINAL.

[New York Special to Pittsburg Dispatch.]

Within fifteen months travelers from points west of New York will be whirling under the Hudson river into the heart of Manhattan Island. Completion of the Pennsylvania tunnel terminal, the most stupendous work of its kind in the world, is now in sight. Already the excavation work is nearly done, more than two-thirds of the concrete retaining walls on the north, east and south sides have been put in place, and the steel work which is to support the roadways of Seventh, Eighth and Ninth avenues is well along. Except between Ninth avenue and the Hudson river very little blasting is to be done, and on the north side of that section buildings have been demolished and a huge gulch blasted out of the rock, leaving a view through to the river, and from now on the superstructure of the great terminal will begin to come into view.

Two years at least, possibly more than that, will be required to finish the structure according to the best information obtainable from Pennsylvania sources, but there seems little doubt that the terminal building will be ready for use quite as soon as some other parts of the tunnel system. Those who have for three years watched the work of the steam shovels in the big hole between Seventh and Ninth avenues have very little idea what the terminal will be like when it has grown into a concrete and steel station for the tunnels. The building will cover twenty-five acres. It will have floor space to accommodate 300,000 persons standing, a throng equal nearly to the entire population of the city of Buffalo. During a year it will be capable of receiving 146,000,000 persons, or, in other words, the entire population of the United States, Canada and Mexico could pass through the station comfortably within a year.

Three structures the size of the South station in Boston could be set down inside of it, and a dozen buildings the size of Madison Square Garden could be placed within its walls. The tracks and platforms will be from four to six stories below the street levels and will be easily reached by huge elevators and inclined roadways. The north side of the station, the Thirty-third street side, will be used exclusively for Long Island local trains. Shuttle trains will be run from this side to Long Island City on a schedule of a one-minute headway during busy hours.

GIVE UP FINE MANSION.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

Weary of the monotony of life in a mansion on the Lake Shore drive and in a palatial summer home in Lake Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Medill McCormick are about to take up their residence in the University of Chicago Settlement, 4650 Gross avenue.

Mrs. McCormick, who was Miss Ruth Hanna, daughter of the late Senator Hanna, is said to be enthusiastic over ideas of helping the working classes, which characterized the closing years of her father's life. She wants to get in close touch with the great problem of life in the working world. In order to do so she is willing to give up her luxurious home and with her husband live in a small room in a settlement-house in the heart of the stockyards district.

Mr. McCormick believes the environment in which he has lived has had a tendency to narrow his vision of the world and that the jungle and its surroundings offer him a better field for observation of the struggle for existence.

Several months ago Mr. McCormick visited the university settlement and was so impressed with the work he saw that he asked permission to become a resident. The rules of the house require each resident to engage in some useful work, so Mr. and Mrs. McCormick will have to do their share.

Mr. McCormick's friends deny he has socialistic leanings like his cousin Joseph Medill Patterson, but he is much interested in social settlement work and wants to see for himself the living standards of the immigrants who live in the stockyards district.

Mrs. McCormick, as one of the heirs of Mark Hanna, inherited several millions. She is fully in accord with her husband's ideas of studying social conditions. The McCormicks expect to take up their residence in the settlement-house this week.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Amusement Guide.

MACAULEY'S—"The Grand Mogul"—Musical Comedy—Evening.
MARY ANDERSON—Advanced Vaudeville—Afternoon and Evening.
MASONIC—"The Cat and The Fiddle"—Musical Extravaganza—Evening.
HOPKINS—Continuous Vaudeville.
AVENUE—"The Mysterious Burglar"—Melodrama—Afternoon and Evening.

At the Avenue.

"The Mysterious Burglar," which opened a week's engagement at the Avenue Theater yesterday, is all that could be desired, abounding in hair-breadth escapes and situations, weird and thrilling enough to hold one's attention to the very end.

In this melodrama Rowland and Clifford, the authors, have succeeded well, the thread of the story being well kept and the various dramatic situations being adequately worked up to and disposed of.

A brief story of the play is this: James Leighton is attracted by the gold discoveries in the Klondyke and leaving his estate in favor of his wife and daughter, starts for Alaska, taking with him a companion, Harvey Pearson, who receives a handsome income for his services. The "Little Bonanza" mine proves rich in gold and on their way back to the "States" the two men are overtaken by a terrific storm.

Pearson proves disloyal to his friend, and leaving the old man for dead returns to New York, where he establishes himself in the brokerage business. Believing her father dead the daughter, Lillian Leighton, accepts Pearson as her friend and guardian and turns her business affairs over to him, her mother having died during the father's absence.

Realizing that the Klondyke mine is far more valuable than generally supposed, Pearson, with the aid of his sister, attempts to steal the papers from the legal heir.

In due course of events an aged miner appears, blind and lacking in memory, and searching for a man to restore him to his family. The old man is befriended by Lillian who persuades him to undergo an operation which happily restores his memory and sight.

Dan Moffett, desperately in love with Lillian, who returns his affections, becomes "The Mysterious Burglar," and in this role aids materially in unraveling the mystery of recent thefts, and not only restores the fortune to his sweetheart, but foils every attempt on the part of Pearson and his sister to do away with the old miner who proves beyond a doubt that he is Lillian's father.

In the last act Pearson is killed by a revolver arranged as a trap for Moffett's death, while his sister dies from drinking poison intended to kill Leighton. With these two out-of-the-way, of course, a happy reunion follows.

The supporting company is good and noticeably so are Burt King, as "The Mysterious Burglar;" Adele Lane, as Lillian Leighton; Romaine Fielding, as Pearson, the black-leg broker; Florence Falkin, as Thelma; Paul Anderson, as James Leighton, and Harry MacFayden, as Dr. Stubbs.

E. S. Norton, as Felix Duffy, the man of all work, was very acceptable as the comedian, and Madlyn Norma is coquettish and clever.

The chorus is composed of unusually pretty girls, styled "The American Beauty Four," and the Garden City Trio render some very catchy vocal music.

Both performances yesterday received hearty applause and the play bids fair to have a good week.

LITERARY SERVANT PROBLEM.

[Wilbur D. Nesbit in Chicago Post.]
(Upton Sinclair has been working as a servant in Newport to get material for a new book.)

The cook is in a fidget, she has badly
scorched the roast;
The soup is pale and hopeless and the
rolls would do for toast;
The salad is a jumble that nobody can
make out;
The coffee may be coffee, but it leaves us
all in doubt—
The cook is doing novels, her typewriter's
on the range:
She says she'll treat us nicely in her book
"The Hours of Change."

The maid is absent-minded; she is
brooding half the time
About a bunch of sonnets, and she worries for a rhyme;
She is doing Odes on Labor and the
Threnody of Toil—
She mixed the maple syrup with a pint
of salad oil,
She spilled a dish of gravy on dear papa's
dinner coat,
But said she praised his manners in a
poem that she wrote.

The butler wears eyeglasses and has inkstains on his thumb,
He has those Hall Caine whiskers and his
countenance is grum,
He eyes us with suspicion—but most of
them do that—
And mak us think 'twere better to be
living in a flat;
We all use better grammar than we ever
did before,
For he is taking items from a spot behind
the door.

The chauffeur keeps the tool box filled
with greasy manuscript,
And talks about the fountains of the
gods from whence he sipped;
He's doing auto stories for the Screamer
Magazine,
Also a lot of essays on "Does Money
Make Men Mean"—
And yesterday he dumped us of a sudden
in a ditch,
Then wrote a burning chapter on "The
Pleasures of the Rich."

The coachman had a caller from the firm
of Puff & Print—
He'll put us in a novel to be called "The
Social Squint;"
And so we've all turned writers, papa,
mamma and the rest,
Collaborating daily on a tale, "The Working Guest,"
In which we tell the troubles that beset us day and night,
When we are served by servants who
do nothing else but write.

FINDS MEAT LUMINOUS.

[Indianapolis Star.]

Microspira phosphorescens—it looks like an ugly name, and in fact the thing glares in the dark with eyes of cold light, yet it is harmless. It is a little animal—or is it a plant?—thousands of which happened to get on a piece of meat sold at the East Market a few days ago and frightened a man and his wife almost into convulsions the same night when they peered into their refrigerator at the glowing eyes of the little monsters. To think that they had eaten part of the meat on which the bacteria were apparently holding a convention gave them cold chills.

The man—a physician—who bought the meat at the market, took the glowing piece to the laboratory at the Board of Health and submitted it for analysis. The strange bacteria proved to be

Latest Announcement.

Dr. Latta

IS A CANDIDATE

for your eye examinations.

Here Is His Platform:

He believes that everyone who suffers from headache should have their eyes examined first thing.

If the eyes are not the cause, look further, find and remove the cause, and the headache will disappear.

* * * * * * * * *

Intricate cases are easy. If yours is a complex case, by all means consult Dr. Latta. He will not charge you extra for the brains and ability it requires to fit you properly.

The price is regulated by the style and complication of the lenses you may require.

* * * * * * * * *

Glasses prescribed by Dr. Latta are correct. The greatest eye specialist alive to-day could do no more for far sight, near sight, old sight or astigmatism than to prescribe the kind of glasses indicated. This is the only treatment for such eye defects. Dr. Latta's years of experience enables him to fit such glasses with wonderful accuracy.

* * * * * * * * *

He is in his office, first floor, south side, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday, to make good every assertion contained in this article. Call on him when in our store. Let him adjust your glasses and get this valuable eye advice free.

* * * * * * * * *

All can stand by Dr. Latta on this eyeglass platform.

Two thousand pairs of his glasses are now being worn by one thousand nine hundred and ninety-six satisfied customers among the very best people of Louisville and vicinity.

Kaufman-Straus Co.

(Incorporated.)

CARVED IN ROCK

Colossal Figure of Indian Chief To Stand.

JAMES ANDREW SCOTT ENGAGES SCULPTOR FOR WORK.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS TO MEET AT BOWLING GREEN.

COL. YOUNG TO MAKE ADDRESS

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—To stand as long as the rocks themselves James Andrew Scott is having a colossal figure of an Indian chief in full battle array carved out of a solid pinnacle of rock overlooking his "Indian Rock Camp," out on the waters of Elkhorn creek, about five miles from Frankfort on the Peak's Mill pike. Not only will the commanding figure of the aboriginal chieftain, stand as a unique and picturesque landmark through future years, but it will prove a monument to an incident in the early history of Kentucky intimately and directly connected with the settlement of this part of the State, and which occurred almost under the shadow of the rock out of which the Indian figure will be hewn.

It was on the site of Mr. Scott's "camp," as he calls his delightful summer retreat, that the celebrated Cook massacre occurred in the days when Kentucky was in reality a "dark and bloody ground," and afterward one of the bravest of the chiefs of the attacking red men met his death on the massive rock whence the camp takes its name.

Pola Rossak, who was one of the Austrian sculptors engaged in the carving of the magnificent pediment to the new Capitol, has been engaged by Col. Scott for this work, and has already begun his preparations. He has Capt. Morgan Brawner to help him, and they have arranged a rope ladder and scaffolding, which suspends them from the precipice of the solid cliff, so that the sculptor may gain a point of vantage in beginning his work on the pinnacle rock.

Mr. Scott's place is in a deep recess between two overhanging cliffs, and it is on the eastern pinnacle that the figure of the Shawnee chief is to be made. Arrangements are also being made to have a series of Indian figures made to take a place in a natural niche which is found in the western pinnacle, and which will add much to the picturesqueness of the effect.

COL. YOUNG'S ADDRESS

Feature of Kentucky Cumberland Presbyterian Synod.

Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The Kentucky Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church will convene in this city to-morrow night at 7:30 o'clock at the First Presbyterian church. All the sessions of the Synod will be held at this church with the exception of the meetings of the Women's Synodical Board of Missions, which will be held at the Christian church.

One of the features of the programme is an address by Col. Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, on Wednesday night. Col. Young is a member of the Southern Presbyterian Church, but his sympathy is with the unionists since the division in the Cumberland Church. He addressed their assembly at Dixon, Tenn., last spring. Judging from the reports that have so far come in, the local Committee on Entertainment estimates that there will be about 250 delegates and visitors.

MRS. HENNING BUYS VALUABLE DAIRY CATTLE.

One From Lord Rothschild For 500 Guineas or $2,500 In Real American Money.

Mrs. J. W. Henning, formerly of Louisville, but now of New York, has become a fancier of dairy cattle, and while in London recently purchased eighty valuable Jersey cows, which were shipped aboard the Atlantic Transport Line steamship which left Tilbury docks for this country Saturday. Mrs. Henning selected each of the eighty Jersey cows herself, and paid for each an almost record-breaking price. Each animal has a pedigree, and one cow was purchased from Lord Rothschild for 500 guineas.

Although Mrs. Henning has not been a resident of Louisville or Kentucky for a number of years, she still owns a well-stocked farm in Shelby county, and it is likely that she will send her recently-purchased dairy cattle to that farm.

IN POLITICS

Minister's Limitations and Duties Illustrated

BY CAREER OF GREAT PREACHER OF OLDEN TIME.

DR. POWELL'S SERMON AT MACAULEY'S THEATER.

BIG CROWD HEARS HIM.

Before the doors opened at 7 o'clock last night at Macauley's Theater a crowd had assembled to get seats to hear the Rev. E. L. Powell, pastor of the First Christian church, in his sermon last night on "A Great Preacher of an Olden Time." At 7:30 o'clock, when the services began, every seat in the house was taken. A large chorus assisted by the Sunday-school orchestra of the First Christian church furnished the music.

Dr. Powell discussed the province of the pulpit and said that a preacher must preach the truth as he understands it. He spoke of the character of preacher now demanded and stated that there was no danger—not even a tendency—of a union of church and State in America. Dr. Powell's text was taken from John i., 6; Matthew viii., 10.

The following is a carefully prepared synopsis of Dr. Powell's sermon:

The Pulpit is either a throne of moral power or a superfluous institution upheld and supported by superstition—perhaps tolerated as an agreeable diversion. It is either a commanding voice, summoning men to right living, or merely a literary and academic function. It must make its appeal to the conscience or else its gospel of divine forgiveness has no ethical basis. The pulpit cannot lead men to Christ save through the gateway of repentance and reformation of life, and hence it must condemn sin in order to save the sinner. The Pulpit must sound many notes, but the one note which makes possible the great music is that of righteousness. Without it, all else that enters into the great Gospel of Christ is impossible of application, either to the individual or the community.

We have heard much of late as to the province of the Pulpit—and one speaker is reported to have said: "Better no city than a Preacher-ridden city." Instead of an abstract discussion of the province and limitations of the Pulpit, I wish you to consider the concrete example of a great Preacher of an olden time. And before doing so I may be permitted to say that there is no danger—not even a tendency—of the union of church and State in America. The preacher is not a civil Magistrate. He fills neither the office of detective nor Sheriff. He can neither arrest nor imprison a criminal. He cannot infringe on the legal rights and prerogatives of Judge or Editor or business man. He must preach the truth of God as he understands it, and men may either accept or reject it. In doing so, he may be able to influence the civil officer and the politician, and the people to a recognition of the imperative demand of righteousness. His influence is that of character and moral truth applied to all the relations and activities of life. If the history of the pulpit offers any interpretation of its significance, I have indicated that meaning in what has been said. This Preacher of the wilderness of Judea is an example to the modern preacher only in the essential elements of preaching—not in his personal and individual peculiarities.

First—John was sent from God. And so is every preacher who is doing God's work, and speaking God's message. What are his credentials? The truth he speaks justifying itself as truth to the consciences of those to whom his message comes. Unless the moral sense is blunted you cannot mistake a light from heaven for a glare from hell. By what authority does he speak against sin? The same authority which light has in making its protest against darkness, or beauty in condemning deformity.

I do not claim for the pulpit a monopoly of the divine commission. Every man is sent from God who is doing God's work in any realm of activity.

Second—John spoke to the needs of his age, and his message was adapted to his contemporaries. Read his message to the people, to the publicans and to the soldiers. Do you ask what the pulpit has to do with politics? As an abstract science—nothing; as involving conduct and life, its relation is precisely the same it sustains to men in other pursuits. The preacher must condemn wickedness and approve righteousness. He must apply the principles of morality and religion to all of life. The preacher of to-day can find justification for a sermon against graft in the concrete Bible example of Gehazi in fraudulently securing money and garments from Naaman, the prophet. He can find justification for a sermon against predatory wealth in the Bible story of Naboth and his vineyard. If he wishes to find Bible authority for condemning corrupt elections, or conspiracies against civil liberty, he need only turn to the Ten Commandments. Meroz represents the sin of civic indifference—the man or the community which cares only for comfort and peace while the great battle of righteousness is being waged. If you read the story of Achan you have the modern spoilsman, who seeks his own gain at the expense of his country's welfare. Take the preaching of Jesus, and the principles he enunciates have to do with all men, and all of the things with which man has to do. Either Christianity is the rudder to guide the whole ship, or else it is a mere ornamental antique. Do you ask the preacher to stick to his Bible? Then he has authority to condemn the modern sins specifically as in the Old Testament incidents cited or in the application of the great principles of Christianity he finds their condemnation.

Third—Fearlessness was a characteristic of John's preaching. He denounce Philip, Herod's brother, for his unholy alliance with Salome. The preacher must have the courage of his convictions—and take the consequences. If he proves to be an intermeddler with affairs which do not concern him, he will soon be brushed aside; but if he shall be speaking the truth of God, his reward will come in the aroused conscience of humanity. "It would be sad, indeed," says a writer, "if preachers, instead of being living forces should fade into emblematic figures at christenings, weddings and funerals, or become mere guardians of theological dogmas."

II.—Consider the message of this preacher. In making preparation for the better day—In speaking to an age of glaring evils and flippant indifference to fundamental morality—the message of the wilderness preacher becomes the message of the modern pulpit.

(a). The first word in that message is repentance. The message of John the Baptist was national as well as individual. It was a summons to the nation to turn from sin to righteousness. John confronted formalism, skepticism and political corruption. In answer to his call Pharisees, Sadducees and the people rallied to his standard, pledging themselves to a new life. Likewise to-day the pulpit has been confronted with the same foes—national, municipal, individual. When a community tolerates theft or murder it would certainly be high time for the pulpit to summon such a community to repentance. If the pulpit had been silent in the presence of the infamies of 1905, committed in this city, or if it should be silent now when a large element of our population is seeking to put a man in high office who brazenly declares himself in favor of the non-enforcement of law—how long could such a pulpit retain the respect of either saints or sinners?

The moral awakening throughout the country is the answer to the demand of preacher and President. Repent. Change your mind in regard to existing evils and turn from them.

(b.) The second element in this preaching of John was its demand for the overthrow and destruction of existing evils. "The ax is laid at the root of the tree." There are some evils we may outgrow; there are others which call for a surgical operation. Certain bad social customs may become obsolete. The pulpit, no less than the court of justice must demand the extinction of evils which threaten the home, the church, and the whole body politic. If a community is confronted by a specific danger—say the destruction of civil liberty through the corruption of the ballot, or the anarchistic appeal to make the law of none effect—then the ax. Nothing else will do. The preacher must urge the people to strike down by their ballots infamy as the preachers of the Revolution urged their compatriots to strike down with their bullets the oppressor. The beautiful and tender sentiments will only evoke a smile from self-satisfied wickedness. In the removal of a cancer the knife rather than rosewater is required.

(c.) The third element in John's preaching is his splendid optimism. "The kingdom of Heaven is at hand." It is ever at hand—always coming—with every advance of righteousness, and never completely realized until a redeemed humanity shall inherit the earth. It is this high note of faith that has been the marching music of humanity.

DUTIES OF OFFICIALS.

Dr. Beauchamp Delivers Prayer Against "Red Light" Flag.

With a plea for the continuance of the high ideals of the Southland through the character of its officials elected to office and the furtherance of the work of the churches in raising the standard of morality in Louisville to a high plane through the assistance of its government, the Rev. Dr. W. E. Beauchamp, of the Fourth-avenue Methodist Episcopal church, uttered the prayer in his sermon last night that the "red light" flag would never be allowed to wave in the place of the flag of righteousness. His subject was "Louisville, its large, general outline, and little, or perhaps only a veiled suggestion, to the issues in the present political fight.

The Rev. Dr. Beauchamp began his sermon by outlining the position of topics and themes that either work for the weal or woe of a community. The subject of his sermon was the question, "Shall the red light flag wave over Louisville?" To which his answer was in the negation of the city, the destruction of the home, and the bloom on decency in the various walks of life that would be the inevitable outcome of such an enthroning of vice.

"That which concerns the welfare of men and man," began the Rev. Beauchamp, in substance, "must be of vital interest to all of us. The destiny of this entire country is in the hands of the 35,000,000 Christian church members, and it is the duty, as it is indubitably the privilege, of every minister of the land to talk from the pulpit and exhort his congregation along lines that will be helpful and instructive in making the city where they live a place to be respected for the goodness of its government.

Let us hope that the 'red light' flag of disgrace and degradation will never wave over Louisville to make us ashamed of the place we call our home, the place we love and the place we look at and consider with a feeling akin to the highest pride that it is in us. Let us work and pray that through our influence we shall always see the flag of right living and righteousness decorating the 'gateway to the Southland.'

"The South, perhaps, is behind in many things which the entire nation is brought up, part for part, for comparison, but it has never been said that its high ideals of government, the character of its public servants, and the high standard of life which it has known since the landing at Jamestown, three hundred years ago, have been lowered except in a few isolated instances. In this feature the life of the Southland excels. May it always be so."

* * *

What Is Needed In Public Men.

"The other parts of the country are not aware of this ruling and predominating trait which we possess in such a high degree. Men like Senator Tillman and Gov. Vardaman blacken our fair name and are far from being representative of our entire class of officials. It is too bad, indeed, that the impression has gained credence that such men are the rule and not the exception. Such a weak, false pride that Senator Morgan left the Senate at the time of his death a poorer man than when he entered. We must always refrain from elevating to office a man whose character is not of the highest and whose conception of morality has become warped. The South must never elect to office a man who disregards the law and seeks to abolish it.

"Without the aid of the Government the work of the church goes for naught. The story of the downfall of Rome and Babylon will ever be repeated where the moral fibre in the government is too greatly weakened or destroyed. The church is helpless in its fight against vice and sin if a government opposes it by encouraging such practices. For every man the church can reclaim to-day two will slip downward to-morrow into the iniquitous places which a weak and swaying government nourishes by allowing them to exist.

"I remember my labors in the 'red light' district of Richmond. The saloons tempted men to fall faster than we could ever hope to reclaim them. Our grip was nerveless; our prop had been torn away; our labor was being undone faster than we could repair it. My first advise to all men would be to build up a strong and noble character and after they had done this I would urge them to look to the character of their government and try and make it all that it is possible to be. The nature of the government under which we live is the keynote of our success as a nation. Its conception of an all-embracing democracy was as bold as it is high in the march of progress.

"This democracy is meeting the greatest stress and strain in the cities of the country. In many places no little of it seems to still exist. Louisville still retains it as a possession and it is the duty of us all to see that nothing is done to in any way impair or destroy it."

POLITICAL PREACHING

Not Favored By the Rev. Dr. Graybill—Ministers' Function To Train Men.

Choosing as his text Corinthians i., 16-13: "Watch, stand fast, quit yourselves like men, be strong," the Rev. J. W. Graybill, at Wesminster Presbyterian church last night, declared that he did not believe in political preaching, but thought it the minister's function solely to train men for strength and decency and to let them, thus prepared, take care of their politics for themselves.

Dr. Graybill pointed out that whereas in past stages of the world's history it was first one attribute of a man and then another that was chiefly emphasized, at last in the Reformation and lastly in the Renaissance, the present-day emphasizes the importance of the complete man and the need of making him a good man in all of his many attributes. The dangers which threaten the goodness, strength and decency of the modern man, he said, are liberalism when it is a false conception of liberty and means license; socialism, which means no state; nihilism, which means no law, and atheism, which means no God. All these, he said, combine to lower the standard of right living. For them he mentioned as remedies the proper interpretation of Christ's law of love, and especially of Christ's teaching as concerns man's duty toward man.

"When Christ said, 'Render unto God the things that are God's and to Caesar the things which are Caesar's,' he did not mean to separate man's duty as a Christian from his duty as a citizen," said Dr. Graybill, "but wished to emphasize man's duty to man and to place it upon the same plane as man's duty toward God. Christ also emphasized this duty of man to man when he said that the second duty, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' is like unto the first 'Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God.' We, as preachers, should teach our people that our nation is in alliance with God, so put there by our pilgrim and cavalier forefathers and the other early settlers, and that true Christian citizenship is the exercise of Christian duty in all its phases. When Christ said, 'There is a time to watch and a time to pray,' he meant that it is the duty of a Christian to attend religiously at prayer-meetings, but no less religiously to watch at the ballot box. The needs of the hour for us as Christians is to have the strength and the decency to put God above graft, measures above men, country above corruption, patriotism above partisanship, authority above anarchy and law above license."

The duty of the preacher, he said, was to inculcate these truths into his parishioners, to be to them a moral and ethical teacher, aiming to train them into strong and decent ways of thinking, but then to let them, on the basis of this, decide for themselves as to their politics.

"The value of a good man is like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land," he said. "Goodness is more than greatness, and true virtue overtops all things."

CONGREGATIONAL NOTES.

—The Long Run Association Executive Board will meet at 11 a. m. to-day in Norton Hall.

—An interesting revival is in progress at Beargrass Baptist church.

—The Fifth-avenue Baptist Sunday-school will have its anniversary celebration next Sunday.

—The Sunday-school Workers will meet this evening in Broadway Baptist church.

—Fayette County Sunday-school convention will be held at Lexington, Ky., Tuesday, October 29.

—All the Catholic churches will take collections next Sunday for poor and aged priests.

—The Rev. W. C. Lindsay has removed to Lawrenceburg, Ky.

—The Rev. C. J. Morton has removed from Kentucky to Grand Ridge, Fla.

—The Rev. E. W. Elliott has removed from Eminence.

—The Cumberland Free Hospital Benefit will be given December 3 at the Coliseum.

—St. Columba Catholic church will have an entertainment in Phister's Hall November 19-20.

—Dr. H. M. Hamill sailed last week for Kabe, Japan. He will hold institutes in that land.

—Broadway Baptist church ladies will meet at 3 p. m. Tuesday. The younger ladies will meet 3 p. m. Friday.

—The popularity contest for a gold watch will close at Quinn chapel October 31.

—Misses Sophia Lanneau and J. Huey have gone from the Baptist Training School to be missionaries in China. They will sail next week.

—The Baptist Congress will hold its twenty-fifth session at Baltimore November 12-14.

—Parkland Methodists have added $100 a year to the salary of the Rev. W. P. Baird.

—The Negro Baptist General Association Executive Board will meet at 11 a. m. in Green-street church.

—There will be a song service this evening in Fifth-street Baptist church.

—The Kentucky Baptists have paid the $6,000 debt of the Ohio Valley College.

—Henderson district stewards will meet at Henderson November 4 at 11 a. m.

—Morton Memorial chapel added $200 a year to the salary of Dr. W. F. Lloyd.

—The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Gardner, wife and daughter, were welcomed as new members at Broadway Baptist church yesterday morning. Dr. Gardner will succeed Dr. Dargan as pastor of Glens Creek Baptist church.

—Carlisle, Ky., is to have a new Christian church.

—The Rev. J. B. Meacham will remove from Mt. Sterling, Ky., to Ripley, O.

—Broadway Baptist Sunday-school has organized a new class from the Women's Missionary Training School. Judge James T. O'Neal is the teacher.

—Bishop Candler is in Texas and will hold the West Texas Conference at Yoakum October 30.

—The King's Daughters will hold their annual convention in Frankfort next month.

—Grace English Lutheran church will give a social November 14 at the residence of Mrs. A. Straley, Twenty-sixth and Portland avenue.

—Broadway Christian Sunday-school had an attendance yesterday of 602.

—The Negro Baptist National Convention reported 2,245,548 members, an annual increase of 131,114.

—The Stuart Robinson Presbyterian women will meet at 3 p. m. to-day.

—There will be a young people's meeting this evening in Grace English Lutheran church.

—Bishop Maes, of Covington, Ky., wants the Catholic church kept open at night so that young men and others may enter and come under religious influences.

—The Rev. S. F. Fowler will remove from Madisonville, Ky., to Jennings, La.

—The St. Andrew's Brotherhood aftermath convention will be held in St. Andrew's Episcopal church this evening. Mr. Norman, of the Church of England, will address the meeting.

—The State Baptist Young People's Convention will be at Lexington, Ky., October 30-November 1. The railroad special rate is $2.60 for the round trip.

—St. Paul's Evangelical church will have a bazar November 21-22.

—The Rev. Dr. A. Monk is aiding the Rev. Y. G. Foote at Jefferson City, Mo., in a great revival.

—There will be revival services every evening this week in Berry-boulevard Presbyterian church, services being conducted by the Revs. E. R. Fry, J. D. Wallace and E. L. Wilson.

—There were five additions to Broadway Baptist church yesterday morning.

—In the Jewish calendar Rosh-Chodesh is fixed for November 7.

—The Rev. D. L. Barmst, who went to Persia, writes that his son, Lurath, died in September.

—Evangelist R. L. Averill, of Texas, is holding a revival in Pentecostal Tabernacle. Services every evening this week.

—Former Gov. J. D. Porter will welcome the W. C. T. U. at Nashville next month.

—The National Purity Congress will meet at Battle Creek, Mich., October 31-November 4. The officers are: B. S. Steadwell, Lacrosse, Wis., president; Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Baltimore, first vice president; the Rev. Sylvanus Stall, D. D., Philadelphia, second vice president; Mrs. Rose Woodallen Chapman, Brooklyn, recording secretary; Miss Hattie Dickson, Marshalltown, Ia., corresponding secretary; Dr. Carolyn Geisel, Battle Creek, Mich., treasurer. All delegates will be entertained free of expense at the great sanitarium in Battle Creek, an invitation having been extended by its superintendent, Dr. J. H. Kellogg, a year ago, when the congress met in Chicago.

—Broadway Methodist church ladies will hold a Christmas bazar November 29-30.

—Lebanon Theological Seminary enrolled thirty-five students, from eleven States. Five more are expected.

—The Rev. Frank Moore, of Indiana Presbytery, has joined Louisville Presbytery.

—President Roosevelt will welcome the Y. M. C. A. International Convention at Washington, November 22-26.

—The new moderator of the Congregationalist Council, Mr. T. C. McMillan, was for twenty years editor of the Interior, Chicago, one of the

—Union Theological Seminary has its largest enrollment—185. This comes next to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, which will have 301 this season.

—The Methodist Publishing House has a fund of $150,000 to distribute to poor and needy aged preachers this year.

—The Disciples of Christ will try to raise $350,000 for foreign missions.

—The American Bible Society reports annual receipts $548,343.88.

—The Congregationalists report an annual gain of twelve churches, but they were not in the United States; in 1906 there was a net loss. Their nine Theological Seminaries graduated ninety-one students, the smallest in twenty years. They have 5,923 churches and 696,723 members. The effort to organize in Louisville failed. No one came to the meeting.

—In Louisville Presbytery only eight Presbyterian churches have manses. There are forty-five churches and twenty pastors.

—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Porter will preach his first sermon as pastor of Walnut-street Baptist church November 17.

—The Rev. Dr. W. H. Felix is again an invalid.

—The Bible Conference at Hopkinsville will close October 30.

—Evangelist C. W. Ruth will go to Meridian, Miss., and hold a revival November 1-10.

—Pius X. Sewing School will meet at 2 p. m. Friday in St. Louis Bertrand Hall.

—The Broadway Baptist Sunbeams will meet at 3 p. m. Saturday.

—Holy Trinity Catholic church will be completed in December.

—Southern Presbyterians are raising $15,000 for Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

—St. Anthony's Catholic church is preparing to hold a great fair at Phoenix Hill January 20-27, 1908. Already committees are at work.

—The Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins will go to Memphis this week and preach two sermons in that city next Sunday.

—The Rev. Henry Miller will be home from St. Louis this week, where he closed a successful mission yesterday.

—Shelbyville League Conference and Missionary Institute will be held at Mission, Ky., November 12-13. Fare by boat from Louisville $2.25.

—The Rev. W. E. Arnold has removed to Flemingsburg, Ky.

—Forty hours' prayer service will close Tuesday morning in the Catholic church St. Charles of Boromeo.

—Bishop McCloskey's October confirmations were as follows: St. Geregory's, Nelson county, 16; St. Joseph's Bardstown, 98; St. Vincent's, New Hope, 99; Campbellsville, 8; St. Bernard's, Casey county, 79; St. George's Brandenburg, 7; St. Mary Magdalene's, Payneville, 68; St. Teresa's, Flint Island, 128; St. Paul's, Owensboro, 147; St. Stephen's, Owensboro, 95; St. Rose's Cloverport, 39.

—Louisville colleges have their largest attendance. St. Xavier leads with 501 students enrolled.

—The committee reported unanimously in favor of the union of Congregationalists, Methodist Protestants and United Brethren. There were twenty-eight on the committee.

—The Rev. H. L. Latham, whose father, the Rev. E. L. Latham has charge of Faith Union Gospel Mission, Cardenas, Cuba, is the new professor in Taylor University.

—Evangelist Murray is ready to go anywhere with his gospel tent and hold meetings.

—Louisville will send messengers to Florida State Holiness Association at Winn, Fla., November 15-25.

—The Holiness Church of Christ will have its fourth annual council at Oak Cliff, Texas, November 5-10.

Marion Harlan's Recipes.

Chili Con Carni.

[Repeated by Request of Correspondent.]

CUT a round beefsteak into dice of uniform size and fry in hot dripping, adding a cup of boiling water and two tablespoonfuls of rice. Cover closely and cook until the meat is tender, letting it simmer gently. Seed two red peppers and peel one.

Stew until tender, then press the water from them, and add to it garlic and thyme. Season with salt, and stir it into the meat gravy.

Boil up once and serve.

* * *

Preserved Green Grapes.

[By Request of Miss H. E.]

CUT each grape in half, take out the seeds, and, when this tedious task is done, weigh the fruit.

To each pound of fruit allow a pound of granulated sugar.

Put all into a preserving kettle, and bring slowly to a boil. Cook until thick, then pour, boiling hot, into jars and seal.

* * *

Preserved Pears.

[By Request of H. M.]

PEEL, but do not remove the steams from firm pears. Weigh the fruit, and to each pound of it allow a pound of sugar. Put fruit and sugar in alternate layers in a kettle and set at the side of the range where the fruit will heat slowly, and the sugar will not burn.

Stew gently until the pears are clear and tender, then lay on platters while the syrup boils until thick. Remove the scum as fast as it rises.

Put the pears into heated glass jars, fill with the boiling liquid and seal.

* * *

Peach Fritters.

[By Request of Mrs. M.]

PEEL and slice thin sweet peaches—enough to make a heaping breakfast coffee cupful. Beat the yolks and whites of five eggs separately. Mix the yolks with three cups of milk, a pinch of salt and three cupfuls of prepared flour.

Beat hard, fold in the stiffened whites and beat in lightly the peaches. Drop by the spoonful into deep, boiling fat and fry to a golden brown.

Drain in a heated colander for one minute, then send to the table, sprinkling them with powdered sugar.

* * *

Cocoanut Loaf Cake.

[By Request of Housekeeper.]

CREAM one cup of butter with two cups of sugar; add the beaten yolks of four eggs and the stiffened whites of two. Stir in three cupfuls of prepared flour, or enough to make a good batter, and, with this, add a half of a grated cocoanut.

Bake in a loaf tin, and when cold cover with a frosting made of the remaining egg-whites and two cups of powdered sugar.

* * *

Pease Pancakes.

[By Request of Housekeeper.]

BOIL a pint of green pease, and while hot mash and rub through a colander. Season with salt, pepper and butter to taste, and set aside until cold; then beat into them two whipped eggs and a cup of milk.

Last of all, stir in a scant teacupful of flour that has been twice sifted, with a half teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake as you would griddle cakes.

* * *

Succotash.

[By Request of D. L. C.]

CUT the corn from six ears and mix it with a pint of Lima beans. Cover with salted boiled water, and stew for a half hour.

Drain off the water, add a cupful of hot milk, and simmer the vegetables in this, stirring to prevent burning, for twenty minutes.

Now stir in a tablespoonful of butter rolled in flour, and pepper and salt to taste. Simmer for ten minutes, then serve.

* * *

Graham Gems.

[Kindness of A. F.]

CREAM together one and a half tablespoonfuls of butter and two heaping tablespoonfuls of light brown sugar. Add one well-beaten egg and one cup of milk. Sift together one cup of white flour, one cup of graham, a saltspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Make a hole in the center of this mixture and pour in the batter already prepared.

Mix well, beat for a minute and pour into heated gem pans.

* * *

Cheap Marble Cake.

[Kindness of Correspondent.]

CREAM a half cup of lard with a cup of sugar; add a pinch of salt, the well-beaten whites of two eggs, a cup of milk and two cups of flour, sifted twice, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

When the dough is well mixed, put half of it in another bowl for the white part of the cake, then add to what is left two scant teaspoonfuls each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice, thus making the dark part of the batter.

Drop the dark and light mixtures alternately, by the spoonful, in a well-greased floured cake tin. Bake until a straw comes out clean from the center of the loaf.

* * *

Cocoanut Layer Cake.

[Kindness of correspondent.]

ONE-HALF cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one egg, one cup of milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, sifted, with two scant cups of flour. Cream butter and sugar, add the other ingredients and beat well.

* * *

Canned Beets.

[Kindness of E. M. E.]

BOIL the beets until tender; then peel and slice, and, while still hot, pack into heated cans. To each cup of vinegar add one of water; boil together and fill each can to overflowing with the boiling liquid. Seal while hot.

DO NOT FEAR

Effect of Vice President's Tour of the State.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS SAY THEY ARE CONFIDENT.

JUDGE HAGER NOT TO ACCOMPANY MR. BRYAN

TO FILL ALL HIS DATES.

The tour of Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks through Kentucky for two days has had little effect apparently upon the minds of the campaign managers of the Democratic party. At least this would be the conclusion deduced from all appearances at Democratic campaign headquarters at the Old Inn yesterday afternoon. Congressman J. T. Heflin, of Alabama, who completed a week's speaking tour of the State Saturday was at headquarters most of the day and told all that he was confident of Democratic success at the polls on election day. Said he:

"Naturally, patriotism beats in the hearts of all true Americans and Democrats as well as Republicans have a desire to see and hear the Vice President of the United States. It was not the desire to hear Charles Warren Fairbanks expound what he calls Republican principles that prompted hundreds of people to congregate in the route of his train, but it was nothing more or less than the innate desire to get a look at a Vice President. You know Democrats were about as anxious to see the man as Republicans and that more than anything else gave him the crowds that he spoke to. The fact that they saw him and even cheered him does not mean that they intend to vote for the Republican State ticket.

* * *

Congressman Heflin Confident.

"During my speaking tour of a week in your State I was a close observer and not only spoke to the people at the speaking appointments, but I afterward mingled with them and made inquiries as to the outlook. From what I learned that way and the enthusiasm manifested at the assemblies I addressed, I feel warranted in saying that the Democratic State ticket will be elected by a safe majority."

Congressman Heflin left last night for his home at Fayetteville, Ala. He was cordially thanked by Judge Henry B. Hines, chairman of the Campaign Committee and other leading Democrats who were at the headquarters yesterday for his services in behalf of the State ticket.

* * *

Judge Hines Pleased.

"You may say as the situation looks now, I am very much pleased with it," said Judge Hines, chairman of the Democratic State Campaign Committee, "that the Democratic State ticket will come to Louisville with a majority of 25,000. The Republicans extravagant claims in Louisville are absurd and they do not disturb us the least bit. I was glad that the Vice President of the United States was honored by the people of Kentucky in going out to hear him. There are no Democrats in Kentucky disloyal to the union and I Kentucky disloyal to the union and I think there are thousands that would honor Vice President Fairbanks with their presence when they would not vote for his policies. The trip has not hurt the Democratic cause the least particle.

"Excellent reports are coming in every day from speakers who are now filling dates in small places over the State. Good crowds are reported, and an enthusiasm for the ticket that has not been manifested for many years. The work of the committee will continue right up to the eve of the election."

* * *

Judge Hager To Skip No Dates.

The second tour of William Jennings Bryan in the State was the subject of considerable comment among the leaders yesterday. They believe that he will awaken considerable enthusiasm in the Sixth and Seventh districts, where he will spend next Wednesday. Judge S. W. Hager, who is billed to speak this week in the western part of the State, will remain at his post and will not accompany Mr. Bryan on his trip. Judge Hines does not think that any speaking date should be broken by Judge Hager, for the people in the western part of the State are anxious to hear him.

Congressman Ollie James was at headquarters yesterday and characterized the report from Frankfort that he only spoke to 129 persons at Frankfort as an untruth. He said that he had at least 2,000 people to hear him, which was a larger crowd than attended the Republican meeting at the operahouse. Mr. James will speak at Owenton to-day.

United States Senator Thomas H. Paynter was at Democratic headquarters yesterday and expressed himself as confident of Democratic success. He said that he found a splendid spirit manifested at all the assemblies that he had addressed. He will speak at Flemingsburg to-day. He said the Democrats would carry the Tenth district by a safe majority and that the Ninth district would also go Democratic.

* * *

Callers At Headquarters.

James Andrew Scott, Judge J. H. Polsgrove, South Trimble, nominee for Lieutenant Governor, and Ed O. Leigh, private secretary to the Governor, of Frankfort, were at headquarters yesterday. John K. Hendrick, nominee for Attorney General, spent yesterday at headquarters. He will speak at Bowling Green to-day. Harry V. McChesney, secretary of State, was at headquarters yesterday, en route to Marshall county, where he speaks to-day.

Ward Headley was at headquarters yesterday, en route to his home at Princeton. He spoke at several places in Marion county last week, having been asked to revisit the county after having spoken at Lebanon about two weeks ago. He has agreed to speak at Stanford next Monday.

ACTIVE REPUBLICANS.

Politicians From Out In State Call At Headquarters.

Republican State campaign headquarters at the Louisville Hotel presented a lively spectacle yesterday. Col. Albert Scott, chairman of the Campaign Committee, was at his post all day. John C. Wood, chairman of the Speakers' Committee, was also at his post. He had intended going home Saturday night, but business was too pressing on him. Quite a number of Republican politicians from out in the State were at headquarters. Col. Scott said that he thought the trip of the Vice President through Kentucky had done a great deal for the State ticket, and that all the Republican leaders were well pleased with the results.

Augustus E. Willson, nominee for Governor, will speak at Springfield to-day, and former Gov. Bradley will speak to-day at Morgantown, the former home of W. S. Taylor.

SMALL SAVINGS HOW THEY GROW.

Columbia Trust Company

Deposit amounts below in our Savings Department every day, and it will amount, with 3 per cent. interest, as follows:

5 cents in 1 year to $18.46; in 5 years to $98.03
25 cents in 1 year to 99.28; in 5 years to 493.14
50 cents in 1 year to 184.55; in 5 years to 920.28
1 dollar in 1 year to 369.10; in 5 years to 1,840.56

If you wish to take advantage of the above, call and open a savings account with us. Savings Department open until 8 o'clock Saturday nights.

COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Columbia Building. 4th and Main Sts.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

AT THE CORNER OF THIRD AND MAIN STREETS

HAS ONE MILLION OF ITS OWN CAPITAL TO GUARANTEE YOUR DEPOSITS

SIX MONTHS' CERTIFICATES ISSUED, BEARING THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST.

DEATHS.

BROOKS—At the residence of George E. Wilcox, 1133 First st., Mrs. Beatrice Kate Brooks, widow of W. W. Brooks, in the 57th year of her life.

Funeral from Hebron church, near Brooks Station, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

GLENN—October 26 at 10:30 p. m., Malachi Glenn.

Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. O. C. Glover, 2983 Alford avenue, Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 and at St. Cecilia's church at 2 o'clock. Interment in St. Louis cemetery. Friends invited.

KOMPFE—On Sunday morning, October 27, 1907, at 12:35 o'clock, Charles W. Kompfe, aged 75 years 11 months 18 days.

Funeral from his residence, 341 East Oak street, Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment Cave Hill cemetery. Burial private.

MALLON—Sunday at 3 p. m., Felix, husband of Annie Mallon (nee Bradley).

Funeral Tuesday at 8:45 a. m., from the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. J. Barrett, 838 East Main, and at 9 a. m. from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Interment in St. Louis cemetery.

M'ALLEN—At El Paso, Texas, Oct. 23, Henry McAllen, in his 35th year.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Johanna Clare, 1541 Southgate street. Time of funeral will be announced in the afternoon papers.

MUENNIGHAUSEN—Oct. 26, at 10:30 p. m., William H. Muennighausen, son of the late Edward and Amelia Muennighausen, age 35 years.

Funeral Tuesday morning at 8:30 from the parlors of L. D. Bax, 719 E. Chestnut, and from St. Martin's church at 9 o'clock. Interment

ROSEBEN TO RACE AGAIN

Is Expected To Again Recoup Fortunes of Plunger Johnson.

HAS OFTEN AIDED HIS OWNER.

Gossip of the Prospects of Coming Racing Season At Los Angeles and 'Frisco.

OTHER CHAT OF THE TURF.

ROSEBEN, the great sprinter, who is recovering from an attack of blood poisoning which placed him at death's door, will race again, and may again be the means of building up the oftentimes shattered fortunes of his owner, "Davy" Johnson. Had Roseben died at the present time, when Johnson needs him, a tragedy in Johnson's life might have been reached—for Johnson Rosebenless certainly would mean disaster. With Roseben still remaining the great racing machine that he always was, "Davy" Johnson still has a chance, certain to a degree, of rehabilitating himself financially. And who knows what may be the future product of the continued combination?

That Roseben will live to win more races is now the opinion of veterinary surgeons who have been doctoring the great gelding.

None awaited the news from the veterinaries with greater concern than "Davy" Johnson three weeks ago. He had hung about the stall of the sick racer for hours with keenest expectancy. Aside from pure sentiment, which even a plunger like Johnson can manifest, Johnson saw in the passing of Roseben the loss of his one great chance to recoup his fortunes.

"I am broke," he said to a friend at the stall side, "and if Roseben dies my chances of getting back good and strong will be greatly reduced. But I am willing to stay broke if old Rosey is allowed to live until natural old age. He was a great horse—one of the greatest of this kind the country has ever seen. He certainly has been good to me, and I have always taken a pride in seeing him do his best in public. If he recovers I shall be doubly thankful. I love the gelding, and he knew me as he did his trainer."

There were tears in Johnson's eyes which bespoke the feelings which stirred the plunger.

Indeed, Roseben has been "good" to Johnson. Time and again Johnson has been flat broke, only to come back with renewed fortunes after sending Roseben for the money, and it was sure money when Roseben was asked to do his best. Nothing could be surer except death.

* * *

Tales about Barney Schreiber having nominated a band of youngsters for the English Derby of 1909 turn out to have been premature. Schreiber intends to make some nominations for the English classic. He outlines his plans in a personal letter, in which he says:

"In regard to nominating my colts in the English Derby, I shall do so if it is not too late. I have some grand-looking brothers to Dr. Gardner, Nealon and Joe Carey that are fit to be nominated in any stake anywhere. The Woodlands youngsters get better in size and quality each year."

Mr. Schreiber's first chance is in the big Epsom race of 1910. Nominations for the race of 1909 closed in July last. Derby candidates are entered as yearlings, two years before the race. The conditions of the race are as follows: The Derby of 1,000 sovereigns ($37,000) the winner to receive 5,000 sovereigns ($25,000), the nominator of the winner 500 sovereigns ($2,500), the owner of the second 200 sovereigns ($1,000), the owner of the third 200 sovereigns ($1,000), out of the race. For three-year-old colts, nine stone (126 pounds), and fillies eight stone nine pounds (121 pounds). Entrance five sovereigns ($25), the only liability if declared Tuesday in January (following nomination), twenty sovereigns ($100) additional if not so declared, and if left in after the first Tuesday in January (following) a further sum of twenty-five sovereigns ($125). With at least 1,000 sovereigns ($5,000) given from the race fund added to the stake. About one mile and a half.

* * *

In the past it has been customary for the poolrooms at Sausalito, over which Frank A. Daroux now exercises control, to close with the opening of the local racing season, says a special from San Francisco. Daroux stated last week that he now proposes to break away from this custom. He is planning to keep his poolrooms running all winter instead of closing on Friday, November 8, the day preceding the opening at Emeryville, as has generally been expected would be the case.

Daroux declares the poolrooms will keep right on doing business throughout the winter on the races at New Orleans, Arcadia and Emeryville if satisfactory telegraphic service can be arranged for. Thomas H. Williams can prevent the poolrooms from securing the telegraphic information necessary for the carrying on of their business if he so desires, and Daroux is anxiously awaiting the return of the New California Jockey Club's president from the East in order to put the proposition up to him.

Last spring when the Emeryville meeting was extended six weeks, Williams put no obstacles in the way of the Sausalito poolrooms when they opened at the time originally scheduled for the closing of the meeting, and Daroux has hopes that the attitude of the race track magnate will be the same on this proposition. In spite of the fact that the poolrooms virtually will be bidding for patronage that otherwise would go to the bookmakers at the race track.

* * *

According to word which was received here from New York, John Boden, racing secretary at Brighton Beach, has accepted the position of handicapper at the new Santa Anita Park track, and will leave New York in time to be present at the opening of the new track on Thanksgiving day, says a special from Los Angeles. After the meeting in Chicago two weeks ago of the bankers of the Arcadia track it was announced that J. Lyman Davis would, in all probability, take this position, but he declined the offer on account of his other interests, and Secretary Boden consented to take the place.

Announcement is also made that the position of associate judge under Col. A. W. Hamilton, who will preside at the meetings, will be filled by Col. J. S. Cole, of New York. Francis Trevelyan was slated for this position, but could not accept, and it was offered to Mr. Cole.

These two changes in the slate of the officials who have charge of the Baldwin's ranch track will bring to Ascot two of the officials who ruled at Ascot last year. Boden officiated as racing secretary and handicapper at Ascot and Ed Cole held the same position which he will occupy at the same track.

* * *

William Karrick has put Harry K. Knapp's two-year-old Cohort, the winner of the Great American Stakes at Gravesend last spring, and Bob Bean's filly Ben Strome colt with which Mr. Knapp won the Waldorf Dinner Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, by for the season. Cohort has done no racing since early in the summer. He contracted a skin disease shortly after starting in the Great Trial Stakes at Sheepshead Bay in June, and he was laid up the better part of the summer.

Cohort picked up a stone and became lame at Sheepshead Bay early last month while training for the Junior Champion. Cohort is probably as fast a son of Ceasion as has raced and Karrick believes he will carry his speed a mile at least. It is more than probable, therefore, that Cohort will be prepared for next year's Metropolitan Handicap. He was an early horse last spring, and there is no reason why he should not come to hand quickly again.

Ben Fleet cost Mr. Knapp a trifle more than $10,000 at the Thomas-Puget sale last June, and he has about won himself out. A soreness in the shoulders has handicapped the Ben Strome colt, but he has undergone heroic treatment and Karrick is confident of his making a useful three-year-old. Highball, Ben Fleet's full brother, was a first-class three-year-old in 1904. He won the last American Derby for Walter Sheftel.

* * *

What will be the biggest string of two-year-olds trained and raced by any turfman in 1908, are now, as yearlings, quartered at Barney Schreiber's Woodland stock farm, and will soon be turned over to that horseman's various trainers to enter the racing ranks, says a special from Bridgeton, Mo. It will require three trainers to handle them. Schreiber will send one string to New Orleans, one to Los Angeles and the other to Oakland, Cal. The former will be in charge of H. R. Brandt, John Powers will have the Los Angeles bunch and David Emery will train the Oakland string. The following is a list of Schreiber's coming two-year-olds:

BY IMP. SAIN.

Bay colt, dam Mayflower, by Forester.
Bay colt, dam Salonica, by Grinstead.
Bay colt, dam Ottawa, by imp. King Ernest.
Bay colt, dam Kennesaw Belle, dam Ben d'Or.
Brown colt, dam Laura F., by Tremont.
Bay colt, dam Chaminade, by imp. Albert.
Bay colt, dam Lizzie H., by John Henry.
Bay colt, dam Appalonia, by imp. Foul Shot.
Bay colt, dam Winyah, by Hanover.
Bay colt, dam Virgie D., by Leonatus.
Bay colt, dam Merida, by Himyar.
Bay colt, dam Florence Dickey, by Springbok.
Bay colt, dam Le Rella, by Huron.
Brown filly, dam Belle Ward, by Luke Blackburn.
Brown filly, dam Yokohama, by imp. Top Gallant.
Bay filly, dam Liberty Star, by imp. Star Ruby.
Bay filly, dam Miss Adele, by Belvidere.
Bay filly, dam Xan Remember, by imp. Candlemas.
Bay filly, dam imp. Revoke, by Sir Dixon.
Brown filly, dam America May, by Jim Gore.
Black filly, dam St. Rose, by imp. St. Blaise.
Bay filly, dam Kennesaw Queen, by Blazes.
Bay filly, dam Highland, by Col. Hepburn.
Bay filly, dam Ocean Dream, by Henry of Navarre.
Bay filly, dam Miss Bajer, by imp. St George.
Bay filly, dam Simple Interest, by imp. Cheviot.

BY IMP. SIR HERCULES.

Bay colt, dam Grand Lady, by imp. Grandmaster.
Bay colt, dam Wetamka, by Leonatus.
Bay colt, dam Miss Marion, by Himyar.
Bay colt, dam Canagnes, by imp. Candlemas.
Chestnut colt, dam Gratitude.
Bay filly, dam Free Pass, by Apache.
Bay filly, dam Nancy O'Neil, by imp. St. George.
Bay filly, dam Ohio Belle, by Iroquois.

BY BANNOCKBURN.

Bay colt, dam Testimony, by imp. Sain.
Bay colt, dam Estellade, by St. Leonards.
Chestnut colt, dam Grand Shot, by imp. Foul Shot.
Bay colt, dam The Kitten, by Linden.
Black colt, dam Ameliana, by imp. Sain.
Bay colt, dam Disproof, by Inspector B.
Bay colt, dam Estelle, by Himyar.
Brown filly, dam Ellen, by Fonso.
Bay filly, dam Hesperia, by imp. Richmond.
Bay filly, dam Schwalbe, by imp. Sain.
Bay filly, dam Lillian Reed, by Fonso.
Bay filly, dam Trauer, by imp. Sain.
Bay filly, dam Lucille Bramble, by Bramble.
Chestnut filly, dam Matronia, by imp. Eothen.
Black filly, dam Ragamanda, by imp. Sain.

BY BALGOWAN.

Bay colt, dam Testimony, by imp. Sain.
Black colt, dam Hoffmung, by Faustus.
Bay filly, dam St. Anna, by imp. St. Blaise.
Bay filly, dam Apozea, by Bishop.
Bay filly, dam Yantic, by imp. Bathampton.
Bay filly, dam Lady Helene, by Longflight.
Chestnut filly, dam Malaise, by St. Florian or Mars.
Chestnut filly, dam High Stepper, by imp. St. George.
Chestnut colt, by Service—Innocence, by Planerold.
Bay colt, by Dewey—Voralia by Ben d'Or.
Chestnut colt, by Pickquart—Hardly, by imp. Candlemas.
Chestnut colt, by imp. Four Shot—Darfargilla, by Onondaga.

BOXING CHAT

THE forty-five round fight slated to take place at Jim Coffroth's arena on the coast Friday night between Jack Johnson, aspirant for the heavyweight championship, and Jim Flynn is not setting the pugilistic world afire, because Flynn is considered a "set up" for the big colored fellow. The result seems a foregone conclusion, and the only interest taken in it is how long it will take Johnson to dispose of his man.

Burns stopped Flynn in fifteen rounds, and Jack will have to make quick work of him to stir up enough interest in his prospective match with Tommy Burns. That will be Johnson's first fight in San Francisco since March 28, 1905, when he lost a twenty-round decision to Marvin Hart. That affair, both from a fight and a financial standpoint, was a failure, and Friday night's event is far from being an attraction. The most interesting thing in connection with it is the scrap between Managers Sam Fitzpatrick and Zeke Abrams. The first named has had Jack under his managerial wing for quite a while and tripped it with the big black from New York. Abrams looked after Johnson when he fought Hart, and, so it is reported, has a contract to manage Jack in all of his coast fights. Zeke does not need the money, but he is a stickler for his rights and will fight for a piece of Johnson's earnings.

* * *

On Johnson's victory hinges a battle between him and Tommy Burns. The latter sailed for England on Thursday to fight "Gunner" Moir, and before sailing said he would fight Jack upon his return, provided, of course, a purse worth going after is offered. Burns does not take the big black seriously and believes he can beat him as easily as he did other heavies. Nothing much is known, in this country, of Moir's fistic qualifications, but his countrymen believe he is all wool and a yard wide. The London Sporting Club, under whose auspices the men will fight, has guaranteed a $5,000 purse, $4,000 of which is to go to the winner. The articles also demand a side bet of $2,500, so the winner will clean up nicely. Tommy is to receive $1,000 expense money, so a victory will net him quite a bunch of money.

The Burns-Moir fight will be the first international heavyweight championship battle ever fought in England under the Marquis' of Queensberry rules, and the first battle between big champions that has taken place in England since 1883, when John C. Heenan and Tom King fought their memorable battle under London prize ring rules. John L. Sullivan went abroad to fight Charley Mitchell, but that match was decided at Chantilly, France. Jim Corbett, as champion, and Jim Jeffries, also as champion, went to England, but neither of them engaged in battle while there. Should Burns defeat the "Gunner" he will have a stout claim on the heavyweight championship of the world. He won the American championship by defeating Marvin Hart and the Australian heavyweight title on Independence Day when he beat Bill Squires in one round.

YALE TEAM SEEMS TO BE IMPROVING.

Work of Football Men Is Satisfactory To the Trainers.

THE Yale eleven has been driven through its annual slump during the last week, and the coaches feel that the yearly crop of accidents has been gathered, and that the eleven will show steady improvement during the rest of the present season, which is the shortest in years, says a special from New Haven. The failure to score at West Point was taken as a matter of course, and was charged up to the fact that Yale has no scoring plays, while the chance of learning any is not bright as long as secret practice is not ordered.

The last week has been devoted almost entirely to the development of the attack. The defense has been tested time and again without being broken, and till the Brown game brings Yale a stubborn foe here in two weeks the main part of the work will be to develop scoring plays. Ex-Capt. Brink Thorne has been picking up the task which Dr. Billy Bull thought he had finished, of working up a drop kicker when he placed Wheaton in the market, the most promising punter in all departments of the game Yale has had in years. Thorne has been at work on a successor to Wheaton.

Coy has been developed in distance kicking, while Bomar, Tad Jones and Cooney are doing fairly well in drop kicking. Yale's winning line forcers are Wylie and Burke, and both are difficult to check.

The attack this week seemingly has settled the makeup of the back field, and there is no room for doubt that, barring accidents, Yale will start her big games with Wylie at left halfback, Bomar at right halfback, and Coy at fullback. Coy's work has been sensational in the matter of punting, running back punts, and dodging, although his line forcing is not rugged. Bomar is a fine defensive back, and is the quickest dodger on the eleven. Wylie is the star ground gainer at the heavy game, and he also is a first-class punter.

The selection of the backs leaves the probable second string as Murphy, Berger and Burke, with Philbin a likely second choice. Dines will play part of the big games as quarterback, as his generalship of the eleven is fully equal to that of Tad Jones, although he cannot run in a broken field like Jones.

The ends now are the places on the eleven that are not settled. These positions are being played below par, and it will be left to ex-Capt. Frank Hinkley to develop the permanent occupants when he arrives in two weeks. Howard Jones and Burch are below last year's form, and Alcott and Piggott, their rivals, lack much to finished play. Logan, of whom much was predicted before the season started, is severely handicapped by a bad shoulder, and is far from being in his best form. From tackle to tackle the making up of the eleven was settled three weeks ago. Cooney is aggressive at center, Brides and Goebel are steadying down at guard, and Paige and Bigelow are in first-class form at tackles.

What the Yale eleven needs is plays, not players. The material is tipton, and if winning plays can be given them results soon will be apparent. As nobody at Yale is worrying about the coaching the outlook at Yale is far from discouraging.

MAY BE AS GREAT A PLAYER AS ECKERSALL

STEFFENS.
Of the Chicago University Football Team, on Whom Coach Stagg Will Rely for Important Kicks.

STATISTICS OF THE CORNELL TEAM WHICH DEFEATED PRINCETON.

Player	Po.	Year.	Ht.	Age.	Wt.	Prep. School.
C. H. Watson	l.e.	'09	6.2	21	172	East Orange H. S.
B. T. Cook, Capt.	l.t.	'08	6.1½	22	188	University School.
E. L. Thompson	l.g.	'09	6.1	24	221	Andover.
C. C. May	c.	'10	5.11	21	185	Ithaca H. S.
J. G. Cosgrove	r.g.	'09	6.2	22	188	Braddock H. S.
B. J. O'Rourke	r.t.	'09	6.0	22	163	Syracuse H. S.
Ray Van Orman	r.e.	'08	5.10	23	163	Ithaca H. S.
F. H. Gardner	q.b.	'09	5.8	21	151	Chicago H. S.
E. Earle	l.h.b.	'08	5.8½	22	165	Saint John's Academy.
E. H. McCallie	r.h.b.	'09	5.11	23	177	Davidson College.
G. H. Walder	f.b.	'09	6.0	21	186	North Tonawanda H. S.

Substitutes—R. E. Sueheriana, '09, left end; J. A. Lynch, '08, l.t.; C. C. Brinton, '09, l.g.; C. H. Oderkirk, center, '08; S. J. Dulaney, '08, l.g.; E. L. McCullum, '09, l.t.; R. A. Harris, '10, r. e.; R. C. Caldwell, '09, q.b.; L. H. Tydeman, '10, l.h.b.; R. K. Sharer, r.h.b.; E. Epding, '09, f.b.

LOCAL FOOTBALL TEAM STRONGEST IN YEARS.

High School Eleven Sized Up, Its Weaknesses and Strength Being Shown.

SINCE the eleven from St. Mary defeated Manual Saturday, the local High School team has strong claims to the championship. On Friday the Purple team played its last game with local schools, none of which was able to cross its goal line.

Though the scores of both the K. M. I. and University School games were close, High School easily outclassed both its rivals.

In actual, intrinsic playing ability this year's team is probably the best that ever wore the purple and old gold. The ease with which it has torn through the heavy lines of K. M. I. and University and the success attendant upon its use of the forward pass amply demonstrate the power and versatility of the eleven. Yet, in spite of its evident playing strength, the High School team is at present a tremendous disappointment to its followers. Figured from actual playing ability, High School should have scored at least three touchdowns against both K. M. I. and University School. The cadets made their distance just once against the Purple and University only four times, for they were not in the same class with Norman's men. On the other hand, High School gained at will until close to the enemy's goal line and then her work was poor, very poor. Not that the men who had before gained were unable to repeat, but because there was absolutely no speed or head work shown in the selection or running off of plays by those directing the team. As long as mere ground was to be covered the team was a machine of terrible power, tearing and ripping the opposing line and turning the ends at will. But when head work was required the team was still a machine—a mere machine without brains. This was painfully evident in the game a week ago with K. M. I. and even more so in Friday's contest with University, in both chance after chance for touchdowns was frittered away by poor generalship, costly fumbling or slow running off of plays. These faults are all the more evident because they are in departments of the game where High School has usually excelled all rivals—in speed and head work.

And they have made the last two games the worst any High School team ever played. It seemed hard luck that the whistle blew twice in the K. M. I. game and once in the University contest just when the Purple was about to push the ball over the goal line. But it was not hard luck at all; it was snail-like slowness in running off plays that cost High School those 15 points.

The Purple team has other faults, the most prominent of which is its inability to kick easy goals after touchdowns. For a number of years the Purple has been weak just here. Two years ago, for instance, K. M. I. was thoroughly beaten, as it had scored but one touchdown too High School's two, but the soldiers kicked a goal from field and tied the score. How the "fans" score? Simply because the Purple, after getting the touchdowns, failed to kick two easy goals, making their total only 10 instead of 12. And K. M. I. kicked its goal after scoring, giving it 10 points also. The same thing happened in the game against Indianapolis Manual that year.

High School's handling of punts has been poor this year, even old, reliable Duffy missing several, while Fox, in running back the ball, slows up when about to be tackled. The poor showing in Friday's game, especially the frequent fumbling, was due in great measure to the absence of G. McDonald from the High School line-up. He plays center, a position where a man has little chance to shine before the grandstand, but one of the most important places on the team, and McDonald is a star at this job. McClurg, who filled his place Friday, has had no practice in it and his passing was very poor, so poor that it frequently caused Lamb to fumble and often prevented him from getting effectively. But even when this is taken into account, the Purple played very poor football. With all these faults working overtime, Eckersall High School far outclasses all the other local teams, as it has amply demonstrated.

Norman's team is the strongest that ever represented High School; the power is there; it only remains to put it effectively. This the Purple can and must do if it hopes to win the games with the two Indianapolis schools and the big Thanksgiving battle with Englewood. The season is only half over and the eleven is sure to improve, but head work is something a coach cannot instill into players; they must get it themselves, and this is what High School must develop. There are plenty of brainy players in the Purple squad, and these should be put in the responsible places. A man should also be developed who can kick the ball fifteen yards over a ten-foot bar. If the team is improved in these respects it should go through the schedule up to Thanksgiving without a defeat and have a chance to beat the Englewood High School of Chicago on November 28.

OFFICIAL NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES.

Hans Wagner, Formerly a Louisville Star, Placed At Top, With Magee Second.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Following are the official batting averages of National League players who participated in fifteen or more championship games during the season of 1907:

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	T.B.	2B.	3B.	H.R.	Pct.	S.H.	S.B.
Wagner, Pittsburg	142	515	98	180	264	38	14	6	.350	14	61
Magee, Philadelphia	139	543	75	166	229	28	12	4	.328	8	46
Beaumont, Boston	149	580	67	187	246	19	14	4	.322	12	55
Leach, Pittsburg	149	547	102	166	221	19	12	4	.303	29	43
McGann, New York	81	282	29	78	95	9	1	2	.293	8	9
Seymour, New York	126	474	46	139	189	25	8	3	.294	13	21
Chance, Chicago	109	382	58	112	188	19	2	1	.293	5	55
Mitchell, Cincinnati	148	568	64	163	213	17	12	3	.292	15	17
Wolter, Cin., Pitts., & St. L.	17	63	5	18	18	0	0	0	.292	0	1
Clarke, Pittsburg	144	501	97	145	195	18	13	2	.289	16	37
McLean, Cincinnati	101	374	35	108	136	9	9	0	.289	4	4
Schulte, Chicago	92	342	44	98	132	14	7	2	.287	20	7
Kling, Chicago	100	334	44	95	129	15	8	1	.284	4	9
Lynch, Pitts. and New York	19	39	3	11	13	2	0	0	.282	1	0
Paskert, Cincinnati	16	50	10	14	21	4	0	1	.280	0	2
Brain, Boston	133	5 9	60	142	214	24	9	10	.279	9	10
Hoffman, Boston	19	86	17	24	29	3	1	0	.279	0	2
Devlin, New York	143	491	61	136	159	16	2	1	.277	36	38
Osborn, Philadelphia	37	163	22	45	53	3	3	0	.276	0	4
Titus, Philadelphia	142	523	72	144	200	23	13	3	.275	11	9
Jones, Brooklyn	143	485	43	133	176	15	8	4	.274	15	10
Sheehan, Pittsburg	67	226	23	62	70	3	3	0	.274	14	10
Tenney, Boston	149	554	83	151	185	13	8	0	.273	18	15
Schei, Cincinnati	72	246	28	67	74	3	2	0	.272	7	5
Odwell, Cincinnati	84	2:4	24	74	93	5	7	0	.270	13	10
Hofman, A., Chicago	134	470	67	126	146	11	3	1	.268	24	29
Sheckard, Chicago	142	484	76	129	157	23	1	1	.267	35	31
Lumley, Brooklyn	118	454	47	121	193	23	11	9	.267	19	18
Steinfeldt, Chicago	151	542	53	144	182	25	5	1	.266	25	19
Shannon, New York	155	585	104	155	180	12	5	1	.265	10	33
Corcoran, New York	62	226	21	60	73	9	2	0	.265	7	9
Scanlan, Brooklyn	17	34	2	9	14	1	2	0	.265	0	0
Smith, H., Pittsburg	18	38	4	10	11	1	0	0	.263	1	0
Abbaticchio, Pittsburg	147	496	63	120	164	14	7	2	.262	22	25
Murray, St. Louis	131	485	46	127	178	10	10	7	.262	8	23
Browne, G., New York	121	458	54	119	165	11	10	5	.260	24	15
Bates, Boston	119	447	52	116	164	18	12	2	.260	11	11
Bowerman, New York	90	311	31	81	93	8	2	0	.260	14	11
Doyle, New York	69	227	16	59	62	3	0	0	.260	4	3
Slagle, Chicago	138	489	71	126	144	6	6	0	.258	9	28
Clarke, Pittsburg	102	357	34	92	113	6	6	1	.258	12	6
Nealon, Pittsburg	104	381	29	98	124	10	8	0	.257	10	11
Byrne, St. Louis	149	559	55	143	164	11	5	0	.256	24	21
Ritchey, Boston	144	499	45	127	158	17	4	2	.255	18	8
Knabe, Philadelphia	126	444	67	113	150	16	9	1	.255	40	13
Bergen, St. Louis and Brooklyn	84	274	20	70	81	5	3	0	.255	10	13
Merkle New York	15	47	0	12	13	1	0	0	.255	1	0
Ganzel, Cincinnati	143	531	61	135	183	20	16	2	.254	12	9
Howard, Boston and Chicago	89	335	30	85	102	6	4	1	.254	7	14
Sweeney, Chicago and Boston	57	201	25	51	53	2	0	0	.254	10	9
Lush, Philadelphia	39	122	11	31	43	3	4	0	.254	1	5
Bresnahan, New York	104	328	57	83	118	9	7	4	.253	6	15
Mowrey, Cincinnati	138	478	43	113	144	16	6	1	.252	22	10
Strang, New York	95	306	56	77	117	20	4	4	.252	4	21
Konetchy, St. Louis	91	331	34	83	119	11	8	3	.251	14	13
Ritter, Chicago	151	508	66	127	159	11	4	2	.250	14	46
Pfeffer, Boston	19	60	1	15	18	3	0	0	.250	1	0
Huggins, Cincinnati	156	561	64	139	162	12	4	1	.248	27	28
Lewis, Brooklyn	136	476	52	118	131	11	1	0	.248	19	16
Barry, St. Louis	81	294	30	73	82	5	2	0	.248	15	4
Kane, Cincinnati	75	262	40	65	91	9	4	3	.248	19	20
Hostetter, St. Louis	118	397	21	98	116	6	3	2	.247	8	5
Batch, Brooklyn	106	388	38	96	112	10	3	0	.247	22	7
Lobert, Cincinnati	147	557	61	132	168	9	12	1	.246	27	30
Courtney, Philadelphia	130	440	42	107	138	17	4	2	.243	7	6
Thomas, Philadelphia	121	419	70	102	126	15	3	1	.243	15	11
Grant, Philadelphia	74	268	26	65	75	4	3	0	.243	5	10
Burnett, St. Louis	59	206	18	49	65	8	4	0	.238	9	5
O'Hara, St. Louis	47	173	11	41	45	2	1	0	.237	5	1
Hummell, Brooklyn	97	342	41	80	107	12	3	3	.234	15	8
Alperman, Brooklyn	138	558	44	130	191	23	16	2	.233	8	5
Krueger, Cincinnati	96	317	25	74	102	10	9	0	.233	12	10
Bransfield, Philadelphia	92	348	25	81	100	15	2	0	.233	9	8
Casey, Brooklyn	138	527	55	122	147	19	3	0	.231	32	16
Holly, St. Louis	150	545	56	125	153	18	3	1	.229	19	16
Maloney, Brooklyn	144	502	51	115	142	7	10	0	.229	25	25
Davis, Cincinnati	70	266	28	61	79	5	5	1	.229	8	9
Hannifan, New York	49	149	16	34	50	7	2	1	.228	3	6
Moran, Chicago	59	198	8	45	55	6	1	1	.227	4	6
Clymer, Pittsburg	76	69	8	15	17	2	0	0	.227	2	4
Noonan, St. Louis	70	237	19	53	69	6	3	1	.224	6	3
Bennett, St. Louis	86	324	20	72	84	8	2	0	.222	9	7
Hallman, Pittsburg	84	302	39	67	77	6	2	0	.222	11	20
Tinker, Chicago	113	402	36	89	109	11	3	1	.221	16	20
Gibson, Pittsburg	110	382	28	84	115	8	7	3	.220	10	2
McCarthy, Brooklyn	25	91	4	20	22	2	0	0	.220	2	4
Bridwell, Boston	140	509	49	111	123	8	2	0	.218	10	17
McInnire, Brooklyn	28	69	6	15	20	3	1	0	.217	2	0
Brown, C., St. L. and Phila	30	79	8	17	26	3	3	0	.215	1	0
Jacklitsch, Philadelphia	65	202	19	43	50	7	0	0	.213	7	0
Overall, Chicago	36	94	6	20	28	4	2	0	.213	8	0
Phelps, Pittsburg	38	113	11	24	25	1	0	0	.212	4	1
Doolin, Philadelphia	96	313	18	66	83	8	4	0	.211	5	10
Randall, Chicago and Boston	94	326	22	71	91	10	5	0	.211	8	6
Beckley, St. Louis	32	115	6	24	27	3	0	0	.209	5	0
Dahlen, New York	143	464	40	96	118	20	1	1	.207	10	11
Anderson, Pittsburg	121	413	73	85	93	3	1	1	.206	11	27
Pastorius, Brooklyn	28	73	6	15	15	0	0	0	.206	4	0
Doolan, Philadelphia	145	509	53	104	140	19	7	1	.204	9	18
Ritter, Brooklyn	89	271	15	55	63	6	1	0	.203	8	2
Marshall, St. Louis	83	293	19	54	72	8	2	0	.202	4	3
McGlynn, St. Louis	45	125	8	25	30	5	0	0	.200	6	0
Swacina, Pittsburg	26	95	9	19	22	1	1	0	.200	2	1
Needham, Boston	79	290	19	51	64	6	2	1	.196	5	4
Weimer, Cincinnati	29	72	7	14	18	1	0	1	.194	4	1
Brown, S., Boston	65	208	17	40	46	6	0	0	.192	0	0
Flaherty, Boston	95	115	9	22	25	3	2	0	.191	0	0
Taylor, J., Chicago	18	47	2	9	11	2	0	0	.191	0	0
Shay, New York	24	79	10	15	21	1	1	0	.190	1	0
Kelly, St. Louis	53	197	12	37	42	5	0	0	.188	3	7
Mathewson, New York	41	107	8	20	25	4	1	0	.187	5	0
Phillippe, Pittsburg	35	65	5	12	12	0	0	0	.185	5	0
Mason, Cincinnati	25	44	1	8	8	0	0	0	.182	5	0
Fromme, St. Louis	23	55	5	10	13	1	1	0	.182	2	0
Karger, St. Louis	39	112	9	20	28	2	0	2	.179	4	1
Hitt, Cincinnati	21	56	6	10	10	0	0	0	.179	1	3
Burke, Boston	36	129	6	23	25	0	1	0	.178	5	3
McGinnity, New York	47	103	6	18	18	0	0	0	.175	8	3
Reulbach, Chicago	27	63	4	11	15	1	0	1	.175	4	0
Ames, New York	39	69	5	12	15	0	0	1	.174	4	0
Corridon, Philadelphia	40	80	2	13	16	1	1	0	.163	1	1
Young, Boston	25	43	3	7	9	0

LATONIA PURSES NEAR $100,000

CAL MILAM HEADS LIST OF WINNING OWNERS.

PAT DUNNE AND B. SCHREIBER NEAR THE $5,000 MARK.

STANDING OF THE JOCKEYS.

LATONIA SELECTIONS.

First Race—Zelina, Refinet, Marvel P.
Second Race—Katherine Murphy, Ethel Carr, Melzar.
Third Race—Sister Polly, Quagga, Hazel Patch.
Fourth Race—Sam Hoffheimer, W. K. Slade, Class Leader.
Fifth Race—Col. Bob, Pinkola, Joe Moser.
Sixth Race—Ralbert, Anna Smith, Moselle.
Seventh Race—Bonebrake, Granada, Wainwright & Stelle entry.
Two Best Bets—Zelina, Ralbert.

LATONIA, Ky., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—A total of $91,875 has been distributed in purses thus far at the fall meeting at Latonia, and 138 owners have taken some part of this money. Cal Milam has been the most fortunate and heads the list of winning owners, with $6,175, while Pat Dunne and Barney Schreiber have almost reached the $5,000 mark. A complete list of the winning owners and the amounts they have won follows:

J. C. Milam & Co.	$6,175
P. Dunne	4,975
B. Schreiber	4,950
K. L. Thomas	4,150
J. McDonald	3,325
W. H. Fizer & Co.	3,150
L. A. Celia	3,125
E. Alvey	2,925
W. Walker	2,625
P. H. Jones	2,350
G. H. Holle	2,225
John Markiein & Co.	2,075
W. A. Smith & Co.	1,875
J. R. Wainwright	1,575
W. J. Donohue & Co.	1,550
J. Gass & Co.	1,475
T. Kilby	1,450
J. Griffin	1,425
J. W. May	1,275
J. J. Nolan & Co.	1,200
J. C. Ferris, Jr.	1,175
T. P. Hayes	1,150
J. R. Taylor & Co.	1,100
C. E. Patterson & Co.	1,075
C. J. Brockmiller	1,050
P. M. West & Co.	1,025
C. V. Mueller & Co.	925
D. N. Prewitt	875
J. H. Baker & Co.	875
C. Strauss & Co.	850
J. P. Vermain & Co.	850
V. Hak & Co.	850
A. B. Maginnis	825
J. G. Mitchell	825
W. Gerst	775
R. B. Sciele	725
C. C. VanMeter	700
W. Stevens	675
W. S. Price	650
E. Fry	625
W. E. Walsh	600
M. Doyle	575
C. C. Reid	575
F. B. Stevens	575
J. Arthur & Co.	550
R. Tucker	525
H. C. Riddle	525
J. B. Respess	525
S. H. Streeter & Co.	525
A. J. Gorey	525
A. F. Mathews	500
F. Gering, Jr.	500
D. Hammond	450
H. Oots & Co.	450
E. M. Brink & Co.	425
W. S. Williams & Co.	425
W. F. Mathews	400
W. H. Glore	400
J. T. Combs & Co.	400
J. W. Briggs	400
Riley & Rush	400
W. O. Joplin	400
G. J. Long	375
S. M. Henderson	375
G. B. Morris	375
T. H. Stevens & Son	375
J. McCullough	375
D. H. Shrode	375
K. Spencer	350
J. W. Young	350
James Campbell	350
S. K. Hughes	325
G. B. Ott	300
W. A. Kirwan	300
J. J. Galvin & Co.	300
W. Grater & Co.	300
E. B. Respess	300
H. B. Balker	300
W. H. Crawford & Co.	300
W. P. Reed	300
H. Palmer	300
Barnes & Hall	300
G. H. Marlman	200
T. H. Ryan	200
S. Forsythe & Co.	175
J. W. Forman	150
W. Nicholl	150
F. J. Kelly	150
W. H. Robinson	150
C. J. McIntyre & Co.	150
C. H. White	100
Mrs. W. H. Holland	100
Hughes Bros.	100
F. E. Lyne	100
W. C. Overton & Co.	100
Mrs. M. Goldblatt	100
M. C. Moore	100
M. Ochsner	100
C. E. Schberg & Co.	100
H. McCarren, Jr.	75
Mrs. N. B. Davis	75
R. Warnecke	75
F. Haggard	75
Woodford & Buckner	75
E. Baxter	75
J. F. Clay	75
J. P. Gaffney	75
H. W. Moseley	75
C. Bloss	75
J. J. Flannigan	75
B. B. Bradley	75
J. Swigert	75
T. Powers	50
James Creighton	50
G. Hendrie	50
Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.	50
F. S. Hawkins & Co.	50
T. C. McDowell	25
George Borkel	25
Mrs. Chenault	25
J. B. Lewman	25
B. F. Guthrie	25
J. R. Oesterbeck	25
T. F. Sellers	25
D. Lehan & Co.	25
W. P. Reardon	25
Nugent Bros.	25
J. B. Riley	25
Total	$91,875

STANDING OF THE JOCKEYS.

	1st	2d	3d	Unp.
Schilling	37	22	13	40
Lee	18	18	17	78
Koerner	17	8	8	17
Heidel	16	13	16	68
Pickens	16	7	19	101
Martin	12	16	17	80
Powers	10	16	11	48
Butler	8	1	2	27
Mountain	5	4	9	22
Foy	4	6	0	20
Walsh	4	12	15	42
Taylor	3	5	2	36
Brandt	3	2	5	33
Lycurgus	3	5	9	23
Schlessinger	3	3	4	14
J. Hicks	2	2	1	12
Boadwee	2	3	1	30
Farmer	2	4	0	5
Troxler	1	2	1	14
Fogarty	1	1	1	26
Bailey	1	3	2	9
Roland	1	7	5	1
Watkins	1	0	1	9
Pierratt	1	1	1	1
Crimmins	1	0	0	10
Hicks	1	1	0	25
Harty	1	0	2	26
A. Brown	1	3	2	

STEEPLECHASE JOCKEYS.

McClure	3	0	0	1
Yourell	2	0	0	2
Wicksline	1	1	0	3
Pollack	1	5	1	0
Welton	1	2	3	2

LATONIA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; selling:

Indx.	Horse.	Wt.	Indx.	Horse.	Wt.
2561	Hyperbole	100	2547	Zinfandel	100
2547	Refined	100	2549	Marvel P	105
2557	Plaud	100	2549	Fusted	105
2551	Chase	100	2563	Minnehaha	103
2557	Bitter Miss	100	2556	Marthus	105
2547	Zelina	100	2554	Vendor	105
	Kleinwood	108			

SECOND RACE—Five and a half furlongs; purse:

	Pedigree	95	2572	Whisk Bro'm 109
2411	K. Murphy	93	2517	Moscow
2418	Linda Lake	95		Belle 100
2408	Extry	93		Lexington
2532	Ethel Carr	93		Lady 100
	Meta May	96	2553	Balla 100
2555	Ansonia	96	2555	Countess of
2564	Melnar	109		Melbourne 103
2555	Keegan	100	2270	Miss Zeta 112

THIRD RACE—One mile and one-sixteenth; selling:

2561	Quagga	94	2564	Beau Brummel
2561	Rose of Pink	96		105
2561	Ingenue	96	2560	Horseradish 105
[2561]	Sister Polly	96	2560	Fillet 105
2548	Prince of Orange	96	2149	Jungle Imp 108
			2544	Hazel Patch 100
2560	St Noel	100	2564	Dainty Belle 102
2551	Miss Stromo	104		

FOURTH RACE—Steeplechase; Clubhouse course:

	Amber	130	2552	W. K. Slade 146
2552	Blacklock	130	2552	Class Leader 146
2552	Pendragon	133	1541	Sam Hoffheimer 163
2533	P. Vinegar	143		

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse:

2550	Tyrol	99	2553	Little Osage 102
2543	Mystifier	99	2550	Heron 102
2546	Joe Moser	102	2562	Flor. Glen 102
2559	Ordono	102	[2559]	Pinkola 108
2550	McAtee	102	2532	Col. Bob 110
2520	Yansel	102		

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs; selling:

2472	Camille	100	2547	Posing 105
2513	Dulcina	100	2547	Moselle 105
2554	Javanese	102	2556	Lightning Conductor 108
2556	Deacon	103		
2549	Ben Strong	103	2560	Hannibal 110
2549	Anna Smith	105		Bey 110
2555	Toboggan	105	2563	Stoner Hill 113
1983	Ralbert	105	[2566]	Merrick 114

SEVENTH RACE—One mile; purse:

2504	Mayor Dunn	100	2541	High Bear 103
	can	100	2566	The Clansman 106
	An Lady	100		
2560	C. Thompson	100	2539	Bonebrake 107
			2567	Granada 110

*Apprentice allowance claimed. **Wainwright-Stelle entry.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; selling:

Horse.	Wt.	Horse.	Wt.
Himalaya	106	Miss Delaney	101
Aimee C.	103	Goshen Chief	101
Beardall	103	Miss Mazzoni	99
Hal	103	Louis Roederer	99
My Jack	103	Tee Tick	91
Chulita	103	St. Ilario	91
Hollister	103	Altuda	90
Black Sheep	102	La Jeunesse	94

SECOND RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; selling:

Don Enrique	100	Grapple	93
Sally Preston	99	Just So	93
Marster	98	Royal Lady	85
Troublemaker	96		

THIRD RACE—Handicap; six furlongs:

Sewell	118	Mazuma	95
Dreamer	110	Handzarra	95
Tieline	110	Fultonville	95
Ben Ban	105	Meadow Breeze	88
Purslane	100		

FOURTH RACE—The Remsen Handicap; five and one-half furlongs:

Live Wire	111	Arasee	97
Lady Hilford	107	Bellwether	95
Chulita	104	Tartar Maid	93
Robert Cooper	100	Gold Quest	93
King Cabolt	99		

FIFTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; selling:

St. Valentine	107	Andrew Mack	95
Park Row	103	Frank Lubbock	93
Workman	101	East End	93
Telephone	101	Listless	93
Samuel H. Harris	101	Joe Jefferson	93
		D'Arkle	93
General Haley	99	Just So	93
Quinn Brady	98	Bowling Bridge	93
Merry England	96		

SIXTH RACE—Five and one-half furlongs:

Night Mist	108	Ella G.	108
Tea Leaf	108	Lady Corinne	108
Skitau	108	Mamie May	108
Lotus Brandt	108	Proclivity	108
Malaga	108	Infantis	108
Queen of the Hills	108	Anfruehe	108
Dial Plate	108	Dixie Gold	108

Tom McDowell To Race At New Orleans.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—T. C. McDowell, the well-known turfman, arrived here to-night with his stable of thirteen horses which he has been campaigning in the East this season. Among those in the string are King's Daughter, Lady Anne, Berwick and Gallileo. Mr. McDowell will select the horses he has nominated this year and the yearlings at his farm a string which he will race at New Orleans this winter. He will probably ship them to New Orleans this week.

Will Not Part With Gen. Watts.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Gen. Watts, the three-year-old trotting champion, is still at the trotting track here, where he will remain for about two weeks, when he will be shipped to the farm of John Turner, Gen. C. C. Watts, near Charlestown, W. Va. It is given out that the offer which William Simpson, of New York, made for the crack trotter was $36,000, with an intimation that he might go higher. Gen. Watts, however, said he would not take price would tempt him to part with his great colt, which cost him $1,800 and has since won $19,000.

Big Offer For Siliko.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—John E. Madden's sons, Edward and Joseph, it is stated here, have refused an offer of $25,000 for the trotting stallion Siliko. The offer was made by the Philadelphia parties who bought Jack Leyburn last week from the Maddens. It was stated in Philadelphia after the Maddens stated that they would not take less than $35,000 for Siliko.

THE PLAINT OF THE FAN.

[C. P. McDonald in Chicago Tribune.]
You ask me why I'm morbid, sad and lonely,
You wonder why the skies for me ain't blue;
My answer is: I'd give a farm to only
Sit out there on the bleachers, pal, with you.

Sit there to-day and open up and holler,
Stand up and wave my hat and yell and scream;
Turn to some guy and bet a flard-earned dollar
Because he's rootin' for the other team.

I'd like to see the boys all in their places;
I'd joy to see a sidewheel artist pitch;
Once more to see them athletes stealin' bases,
To see a double play I fairly itch.
I yearn to see a dear old soda bottle
Heaved at the ump for callin' someone out;
If there was just a game to-day, my throttle
Would be wide open in a lusty shout.

The football season on the game encroaches,
No longer does the pennant flap on high;
And for my winter, slow but sure, approaches,
I realize the fact, and vainly sigh;
Cold weather sports don't set my blood a-tingle;
They never make a hit with me at all.
I want to see some geezer swat a single;
I long to hear them grand old words, "Play ball!"

In good hoss flesh I am a strong believer;
A sprinter is a fine thing in its place;
But still I never yet worked up a fever,
No matter how excitin' was the race.
I've skated lots on ice, and some on rollers;
At golf I am a pippin, I've been told;
At tennis I can hold my own with bowlers
Who have great reputations to uphold.

And just to think it's months till they're returnin'
From some place where they'll spend the winter days!
They'd come home sooner if they knew I'm yearnin'
To see them in a thousand different ways.
That's why the world for me is full of sorrow;
That's why the birds don't seem to sing the same;
I'll stay at home and help the wife to-morrow,
Because the boys ain't here to play a game.

THREE MEN KILLED BY DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 27.—Three men were killed at Santa Maria, in this county, yesterday afternoon by the explosion of a charge of dynamite with which they were trying to dynamite the casing of the syndicate oil well. The dead are Clem Hnoke, Albert Bryan and Dudley Hart.

GEN. WILLIAM BOOTH ABLE TO BE OUT.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 27.—Gen. William Booth, of the Salvation Army, who was suffering from exhaustion upon his arrival here last night from Columbus, O., attended three meetings to-day in the Alvin Theater and was apparently much improved. [illegible]

DR. ALLEN WANTS BETTER SANITARY LAWS

RAILROADS SHOULD FURNISH REFRIGERATORS FOR MILK.

BELIEVES IN HIGHER STANDARD FOR VETERINARIANS.

SHOULD WEED OUT QUACKS.

Dr. M. K. Allen, Health Officer, when the new city administration takes charge, will devote much of his time in an effort to have enacted into law numerous recommendations that he has made from time to time and which, if put into force, will materially improve the sanitary condition of the city and at the same time remove many of the dangers that now threaten human life. Among these recommendations is one that calls for the enactment of a measure that will prohibit the maintenance of hog pens and dairy stables within the city limits unless located at least 300 feet from any residence. These things, at present, are a menace to many people, he says, and, in his opinion, the nuisance should be abated.

Another measure that is strongly advocated by Dr. Allen is the enactment by the next Legislature of a law that will compel railroad companies which bring milk to Louisville to furnish refrigerator cars. This, he says, is necessary in order that the milk, when placed on the market, shall be at a temperature not exceeding 50 degrees Fahrenheit. He is also in favor of legislative enactment requiring a higher degree of efficiency among veterinary surgeons. He contends that at present there are men who claim to be veterinarians but who in reality never attended a school for veterinary surgeons a day in their lives.

* * *

Have No Diplomas.

"There are some men," he said yesterday, "who are posing as veterinarians merely because they paid $10 for a diploma, which they have framed in their offices. These men that I have in mind never attended a school for veterinarians, but when pressed on the subject claim to have taken a correspondence course. There should be a law enacted that would not permit of any man posing as a veterinary surgeon unless he is a graduate of a reputable school for veterinarians."

Dr. Allen maintains that at present the Health Department is greatly hampered by reason of the fact that it has not authority to confiscate and destroy impure and adulterated food products, such as milk, butter, fish, fowl, game, spoiled or tainted meat and vegetables.

"I favor the enactment of an ordinance," he said, "giving to this department the right to confiscate impure and adulterated food products, and as one of the penalties for disposing of such food I would suggest that the ordinance contain a clause requiring the Health Officer to publish in one English and one German newspaper, at least once each month, the names and addresses of all persons who have been found to be engaged in the sale or manufacture of adulterated food products."

* * *

Wants Schools Inspected.

Despite the fact that for years he has been advocating the passage of an ordinance requiring the regular, frequent, systematic medical inspection of schools and school children, the cost of such inspection to be borne by those maintaining the schools, Dr. Allen has not given up hope and means to begin again the agitation of a movement calculated to bring about the enactment of such an ordinance.

"The people of Louisville are becoming wider awake to what is necessary in order to insure the health of their children," he said, "in view of which fact I am more hopeful now than ever of getting such a measure as I have suggested for the protection of school children through the next General Council."

Referring to his suggestion that the next Legislature enact a law requiring railroad companies that bring milk into Louisville to furnish refrigerator cars for same, Dr. Allen said:

"When milk leaves the healthy udder it contains very few germs. The great menace to gain access during the handling of the milk, as it is frequently taken in dusty stables, and again excrementitious matter may adhere to the udder or teats of the animal. Unless milk is reduced to 50 degrees Fahrenheit immediately after being drawn from the cow, there will develop germs present, their proliferation greatly enhances the chances of infection.

"Germ development is influenced most largely by the temperature. Our milk supply, coming largely from some distance in the country, is subjected, especially during the summer months, to a temperature which is calculated to influence the rapid growth of bacteria, thereby making it doubtful as a safe milk."

WEATHER FAVORABLE FOR PICKING COTTON.

Crop Being Rapidly Housed and In Some Sections All Is In Hand.

New Orleans, Oct. 27.—The Picayune will say to-morrow:

Favorable weather for picking the cotton crop prevailed throughout Louisiana and the southern half of Mississippi during the week ending to-day, according to reports from Picayune correspondents.

The crop is being rapidly housed and in some sections practically all the staple is in hand. The holding movement prevails to a certain extent at some points, though this condition is not general.

MRS. STIGLITZ BURNED BY GAS EXPLOSION.

Mrs. M. Stiglitz, 736 Washington street, was seriously injured about the face and body when a gas stove exploded at her home yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. Mrs. Stiglitz attempted to light the gas preparatory to cooking supper, when the stove exploded. The gas had evidently been lighted before, or else was leaking.

The explosion occurred before she had time to escape. The flames set her clothing on fire and but for the timely arrival of her husband she would perhaps have been fatally burned. He threw some clothing which he picked up near by on her and smothered the flames before they did further injury. Dr. William S. Ehrich was called and attended the burned woman. Although of a serious nature, her burns are not considered dangerous.

AUTOMOBILE OCCUPANTS SUFFER INJURIES.

When an automobile containing F. E. Rudtloff and A. H. Smith collided with the curb stone and a telephone pole at Mellwood and Frankfort avenues last night at 8 o'clock the occupants were thrown out and injured and bruised. They were assisted into Bader's drug store, where they were attended by Dr. E. H. Meyer.

The automobile was turning the corner when something happened to the steering gear which turned them into the curbing and telephone pole. One of the front wheels of the automobile was slightly damaged. Rudtloff resides at 1578 Story avenue. Smith is visiting in Louisville. He lives in Lebanon Junction, Ky.

THRASHING A BOY.

[New York Press.]

An irate citizen dashed up the stoop, nearly pulled the old-fashioned bell out of the socket, stormed till the master of the house appeared and thus saluted him:

"Sir, I'm going to thrash that boy." shaking his finger in the direction of a youngster of some twelve years. "It is outrageous that you should allow him to be so mean and contemptible. I don't suppose you ever whipped him in your life."

"I certainly never did," replied the master of the house mildly. "I do not believe in corporal punishment."

"Well, I do, and I'm going to tan that young scoundrel's hide. If he had a licking a week he wouldn't be so great a nuisance to your neighbors. I'm a patient man, but he's too much for me. I wish you to understand I'm going to thrash him!"

"My friend, I cannot help what you do. The law apparently is in your hands. If you insist upon it, go ahead and lick him."

The boy was getting an awful trouncing when a strange man appeared on the scene with fire in his eye. He "lit into" the irate citizen and nearly walloped the hide off him. When the latter could escape he appealed to the master of the house, saying in gasps:

"Didn't—you—say—I—could—lick that boy of yours? Who was that fellow who attacked me?"

"Oh, I have no boy. That was the boy's father."

PAYS $162 FOR QUARTER.

[New York Herald.]

By paying the highest price ever given for quarter dollars of the year 1806 James H. Manning, a banker in Albany, obtained two of those coins at an auction sale held at No. 14 East Twenty-third street.

For a quarter dollar upon which the date "1806" was stamped over the date of the preceding year Mr. Manning paid the record price of $162. For a coin of the same year, but bearing a perfect date, he paid $27. The highest price paid for a "perfect date" of 1806 previous was $23, which was paid at the Stickney sale. Until that sale $17 had been the top price.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West From Greenwich.

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

[Official.] Louisville, Oct. 27, 1907

	7 a. m.	7 p. m.
Barometer	29.08	29.95
Temperature	47	53
Dew point	24	47
Relative humidity	61	84
Wind velocity	24	15
State of weather	Cloudy	Cloudy

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

Constants and Normals.

[Official.] Louisville, Oct. 27, 1907.	
Maximum temperature	58
Minimum temperature	44
Mean	51
Normal	54
Departure for day	—3
Departure for month	—93
Departure since March 1	—93
Prevailing winds	NW.
Mean barometer	30.01
Mean relative humidity	72
Character of day	Cloudy
Total precipitation	.18
Normal	.11
Departure for day	+.07
Departure for month	+.67
Departure since March 1	+.92

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

River falling. Gauge: On the falls, 1.11 inches; in the canal, 4 feet 1 inch; at the foot of the locks, 7 feet 3 inches. Weather cloudy and cool. Business quiet on the levee.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

City of Louisville, Capt. Brennan, for Cincinnati at 5 p. m....Helen Gould, Capt. McIntyre, for Carrollton at 4 p m....Tell City, Capt. Howard, for Evansville at 9 a. m....Falls City, Capt. Sebree, for Kentucky river points at 3 p. m.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Indiana from and to Cincinnati....City of Louisville from Cincinnati....Tell City from Evansville.

DRIFTWOOD.

The Tell City did not arrive from Evansville until yesterday afternoon.... Homecoming Week is on at Madison, and the Louisville and Cincinnati mail line steamers will carry passengers at reduced rates beginning to-day and ending Friday. Many reservations have been made and the boats will carry big crowds....When the Indiana left here yesterday morning she had on board a large crowd for Madison....The City of Louisville arrived early last evening from Cincinnati with a good-sized list of passengers and a big cargo. ....Capt. Thomas Boiza, who died at Evansville, piloted steamboats on the Wabash river before the war. He took flatboats of produce from White river to New Orleans when a young man. At his death he was seventy-five years old. A rise is expected before long in the Ohio. At present it is falling at all points.... The river is so low at Gallipolis, O., that little trouble is anticipated in raising the hull of the Henry M. Stanley....The Aberdeen Coal and Mining Company, of Bowling Green, has sold the towboat T. N. Hook and five barges to the Standard Tie Company, of Paducah. Terms private.... An innovation is to be adopted on the steamer Erastus Wells, which is now receiving the equipment off the Mark Twain at St. Louis. She is to be provided with quarters for her crew, half of whom will be women, entirely in the St. Louis barbor. The Wells will be one of the finest harbor boats on Western waters. Her fire and general equipment will be second to none. Her hull is of steel, with model dimensions, 176 feet long, 34 feet beam, 5-foot hold, 6-foot stroke and will be a rapid mover. The Wells will cost, when finished, $60,000.... Three big packets will resume trips out of New Orleans this week—the Mabel Comeaux, Natchez and St. James. The commerce of the New Orleans port is running smoothly. Now that the strike is over, a big revival is expected there in the steamboat business and the receipts of cotton. During the strike on the New Orleans was disastrous. One admirable feature was the absence of violence or disturbance of any sort. This exemplary conduct and lack of disorder during a strike involving so many thousands of laborers is practically unprecedented. Rivermen say that the New Orleans strike demonstrated one thing, that controversies between labor and capital should be submitted to impartial arbitration before a strike actually takes place.... The Pittsburg Post, in commenting on the removal of the most dangerous obstruction to navigation in the upper Ohio river, says: "For over a quarter of a century river interests have been fighting to have alterations made in the railroad bridge of the Panhandle division of the Pennsylvania railroad which crosses the river at Steubenville. Pittsburg coal operators declare that the bridge has cost them over $1,000,000 in loss of time and extra steamboating required at that point, and over $2,000,000 as results of collisions. The Steubenville bridge was the scene of a wreck during nearly each coal shipment. The dangerous piers of the bridge will be removed and the span for tows lengthened from 308 feet to 746 feet. A Board of United States Engineers will meet at Cincinnati on December 3, at which time the revised plans probably will be accepted."

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Pittsburg, Oct. 27.—Davis Island dam, river 6 feet and stationary. Raining and warmer.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 27.—River 3 feet 11 inches and falling.

Cincinnati, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—At 6 p. m. to-day the Ohio river at Cincinnati was 7 feet 9 inches and falling. The departures of packets from the port of Cincinnati to-day were: Courier, for Vanceburg, and City of Louisville, for Louisville. The packets due Monday are: Greenland, from Charleston; Courier, from Vanceburg; Bonanza, from Madison, and Indiana, from Louisville. The Greenland leaves for Pomeroy Monday. The Courier leaves for Maysville Monday. The Bonanza leaves for Madison Monday. The Indiana leaves for Louisville Monday. Weather cloudy and cold.

Madison, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—River 7 feet 9 inches and falling. Stormy, with rain; temperature 60.

Evansville, Oct. 27.—River 6 feet and falling. Cloudy; cooler.

Cairo, Oct. 27.—River 11.1 feet, fell .6 foot. Cloudy; cold.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—River 8.7, a fall of .4 foot in twenty-four hours. Kate Adams arrived from Arkansas City. The J. B. Finley with a big tow of coal passed down for New Orleans. The Omaha and barge from St. Louis, with a dog and pony show on board, arrived and will go south in the morning. Receipts by river to-day 2,520 bales of cotton.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 27.—Arrived: Steamer Denver, Naples, New York; Harley, Br. Simonds, St. Lucia; Horatio, Br. Dean, Para. Sailed: Steamer Lurline, Br. Knight, Liverpool; Clara, Aus. Sear, Barcelona, Venice and Trieste.

New York, Oct. 27.—Arrived: Steamer Roma, Naples and Algeria, Oct. 16; Europe, Genoa and Naples; Zieten, Bremen; Caledonia, Glasgow.

Montreal, Oct. 27.—Arrived: Steamer Parisian, London and Havre; Mount Royal, London and Antwerp.

Queenstown, Oct. 27.—Sailed: Steamer Lucania, New York.

Moville, Oct. 27.—Arrived: Steamer Columbia, New York for Glasgow, and proceeded.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.—Arrived: Steamer Canadian, Boston.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 27.—Sailed: Bostonian, Manchester.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—If there is anyone in this city that will be satisfied with a 6 per cent. net investment and is willing to risk doubling his money in the next year or so, investigate that 8-room brick house, on 50x200 feet of ground (West End). Property belongs to nonresident, and is being offered for the first time. Positive sale. Very little money involved. Act quickly or miss a "golden opportunity." Reasonable offers submitted by wire. O. S. KLINE, BASYE & CO., 516 W. Jefferson St.

FOR SALE—A double cottage, rented to negroes at $18 per month, for $1,400; this property is new, has city water, metal roof and in good renting location. E. T. FARMER, 445 W. Jefferson.

FOR SALE—Farm, 60 acres; modern residence, natural gas, good water system. GEO. W. AYDELOTT, Valley Station, Ky.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—600 BUGGIES FREE. Our big HOLIDAY offer takes the lead for 30 days, with one of our new $55.00 "MARTIN-SAFETY" open-top, steel-tire buggies FREE f. o. b. cars; fresh from our SINGLE CENTER FACTORY, Evansville, Ind., with each $100 6 per cent. PREFERRED STOCK YOU BUY. "MARTIN'S" is the only "SAFETY" and the best BUGGY ever made. The First National Bank handles the money. You get the BUGGY and STOCK. We get the ADVERTISING. In 1908 we will sell in CARLOAD LOTS, and the STOCK will advance to $200. Send your orders to the MARTIN SAFETY BUGGY AND WAGON CO. (Incorporated), Hopkinsville, Ky.

FOR SALE—Automobiles at a bargain; runabouts from $150 up; 5-passenger touring car at $600; cars are in first-class condition. PRINCE WELLS CO., 718-20 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, new, late model Standard adding machine. Call or write OFFICE EQUIPMENT COMPANY, 423 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—Typewriters; a Remington, Oliver and an Underwood, nearly new. F. WALKER & CO., Florists, 634 Fourth.

FOR SALE—A small nickel-plated soft coal heater. In first-class condition. Will sell cheap. Call 226 E. Burnett.

FOR SALE—Flag horses, mules, 3-ton dump wagons, cheap. Magnolia Stables. Both tels.

FOR SALE—Rooming house, 565 Third and Walnut; $350 cash; leaving city.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED — Business and professional people who want ideal offices in the best possible location in Louisville, to know that the Courier-Journal Office Building is being handsomely reconstructed. Promised in 90 days or less. Apply Courier-Journal counting-room now for any special arrangements in space.

WANTED—Lace Curtains to launder; all work done by hand; orders mailed for and delivered. Both 'phones 598. GEM LACE CURTAIN LAUNDRY.

WANTED—Cash for old gold, silver and diamonds. VIC LORCH, 256 E. Market, bet. Brook and Floyd.

WANTED—Board and room for man and wife in private family in Highlands. Address Y 59, this office.

WANTED—Hauling; freight, baggage, cinders, coal, brick, etc. Magnolia Stables. Both tels.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Cigar salesman; experience unnecessary; $100 per month and expenses. PEERLESS CIGAR CO., Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—Two first-class shoe salesmen for Evansville and Beat references required. O. A. PRASS, Dayton, O.

WANTED—Two more salesmen. Good position with advancement. 707 W. Jefferson.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS ON ERECTION OF LOW SHOP BUILDINGS. APPLY IMMEDIATELY. SNEAD ARC IRON WORKS, TENTH AND HILL.

WANTED—In counties not assigned, any State, a representative citizen to represent and establish old-established institution. Must come well recommended; have horse and buggy. Experience not necessary. We furnish instructor. Good compensation to proper party. It will pay you to investigate. Address M 165, this office.

WANTED—For U. S. army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply to RECRUITING OFFICER, 514 W. Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—GO TO SEA! If you are between 17 and 35 years of age, call at the U. S. Recruiting Station, in the postoffice building, and investigate positions in the navy; pay $16 to $70 per month.

WANTED—LEARN TELEGRAPHY—$4.50 per month. LOUISVILLE SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, S. e. cor. Fifth and Market, 307 Fifth st.

WANTED—On farm near Danville, Ky., white man as chauffeur and handy man; wife as cook; state wages; references required. Address L. P. YANDELL, Burgin, Mercer county, Ky.

WANTED—Young man of mechanical ability to learn typewriter and adding machine repairing. Call or write OFFICE EQUIPMENT COMPANY, 423 West Jefferson st.

WANTED—First-class nonunion horseshoers, floormen and firemen; highest wages; steady work and permanent position guaranteed. Apply P. O. Box 64, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—15 to 25 boys over 14 years of age; good positions; steady work. Apply MESSENGER, 303X COMPANY, Twelfth and Chestnut sts.

WANTED—Nonunion bookbinders, rulers, forwarders, finishers and paper-cutters; good wages; steady work. Apply P. O. Box 64, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Two first-class job press feeders. Also good boy at least 16 years old. COURIER-JOURNAL JOB PRINTING CO.

WANTED—Strong young man, 16 to 18 years old, to work in stock. Apply to M

NEW BANKS ESTABLISHED AND OTHER FINANCIAL NEWS.

R. G. Dun & Co. furnish the following summary of financial and banking news for the past week for the Middle and Southern States:

* * *

New National Banks.

The Western National Bank of Odessa, Tex. Capital $40,000. T. G. Kendrick, president; E. A. Kelly, vice president; G. B. Black, cashier.

* * *

Applications To Organize.

The First National Bank of Elmer, Okla. Capital $25,000. Application filed by B. E. Kelly, Olustee.

The Farmers' National Bank of Weatherford, Okla. Capital $25,000. Application filed by J. L. Daniel.

The First National Bank of Wetmore, Kan. Capital $25,000. Application filed by F. P. Achten.

The First National Bank of Blackwell, Tex. Capital $25,000. Application filed by J. V. W. Holmes, Sweetwater.

The First National Bank of Olney, Tex. Capital $25,000. Application filed by W. M. McGregor, Wichita Falls.

* * *

New Banks and Trust Companies.

The Merchants' Bank of Hanceville, Ala. Organized. S. L. Sherrill, president; T. M. Gibbs, vice president; A. E. Jackson, cashier.

The Security Bank of Ravenden Springs, Ark. Capital $5,000. B. E. Pickett, president; J. B. Hatch, vice president; J. L. Witt, cashier.

The Bank of Register, Ga. Branch of the Glennville Bank.

The Southern Mercantile Savings and Loan Company, of Valdosta, Ga. Capital $10,000. Applied for charter.

The Citizens' Bank of Johnston City, Ill. Capital $25,000. Incorporated.

The Bank of Lamar, Ind. Ter. Paid capital $6,900. J. M. Browning, president; J. B. Atkins, vice president; W. E. Browning, cashier.

The State Bank of Merryville, La. Capital $10,000. T. H. Carroll, president; M. C. Frazer, vice president; B. H. Carroll, cashier.

The Bank of Oak Grove, La. Capital $15,000. A. Jackson, president; A. W. Bivens, vice president; W. W. Stevens, cashier.

The Flat Creek Bank, of Flat Creek, Tenn. Capital $10,000. W. L. Crigler, president; I. S. Reagor, vice president; E. P. Shofner, cashier.

The Citizens' Bank of Watertown, Tenn. Applied for charter.

The Bay City Bank and Trust Company, of Bay City, Tex. Capital $65,000. T. J. Poole, president; H. Rugeley, vice president; J. E. Fowler, cashier; E. Zedler, assistant cashier.

The Bank of Auburn, Ga. Capital $15,000. T. C. Flanigan, president; S. P. Higgins, vice president; M. W. Webb, cashier.

The Woodland Bank, of Woodland, Ga. Applied for charter. Capital $25,000.

The Mokena State Bank, of Mokena, Ill. Capital $25,000. Incorporated.

The Citizens' Bank of Greenville, Mo. Capital $10,000. S. J. Mclugen, president; U. W. McGee, vice president; J. G. Settle, cashier.

The First State Bank, of Chandler, Tex., capital $10,000. Organizing.

The First State Bank of Kirkland, Tex., capital $10,000. Incorporated.

The Farmers' Exchange Bank, of Springtown, Tex., capital $15,000. W. H. Grove, president; G. L. Cash, vice president; L. P. Ward, cashier.

The First State Bank, of Westbrook, Tex., paid capital $10,000. J. E. Hoope, president; H. H. Wright, vice president; R. B. Terrell, cashier.

The People's Bank, of Harrisonburg, Va., capital $100,000. J. E. Rehard, president; T. P. Berry, vice president.

* * *

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The Southern Trust Company, of Atoka, Ind. Ter. E. I. Wakeman is secretary and treasurer.

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The Durant Trust Company, of Durant, Ind. Ter. B. A. McKinney is secretary and treasurer.

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* * *

Miscellaneous.

The Ardmore Loan and Trust Company, of Ardmore, Ind. Ter., will increase its capital to $25,000.

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The Fayetteville Savings and Trust Company, of Fayetteville, N. C., has been absorbed by the National Bank of Fayetteville.

The Central National and the Spartanburg Savings Banks, of Spartanburg, S. C., are to consolidate on January 1.

The Bank of Shipshewana, Ind., is now incorporated. Capital $25,000.

G. C. Gifford & Co., of Wharton, Tex., have been succeeded by the Wharton Bank and Trust Company. Capital $30,000.

Some Real Estate Transfers In Kentucky

Washington County.

Springfield, Ky., Oct. 21.—Real estate transfers in Washington county during the monthof September, as shown by the records in the office of the Clerk:

W. C. McChord and wife to Washington County Tobacco Warehouse Company, 11 acres land for $2,000.

Adam Booker to M. French, 27 acres, 1 rood and 10 square poles, for $628.18.

T. J. Miller and wife to Adam Booker, 5 acres more or less, for $60.

E. S. Mayes, Jr., and wife to Washington County Creamery Association, 2.8 feet, for $100.

A. W. Arnold and wife to O. B. Pope, 100 acres, more or less, for $1,800.

Eud Spalding and others to Wallace Taylor, 24 acres, for $75.

Minnie Parrish and husband to James W. Dorland, 75 acres and 2 roods, $900.

W. A. Hayes and wife to W. S. Ross, 8½ acres, be the same more or less, $1,050.

Commissioner of Washington Circuit Court to C. G. Dennis, for 8 acres, 1 rood and 15 square poles, $300.

Baccus Booker and wife to Adam Booker, 19 acres, for $1 and other considerations.

J. C. Walker and wife to Henry Buckner, 5 acres more or less, for $25.

W. E. Ray and others to J. W. Funk, 100 acres, 2 roods and 4 poles, for $3,015.50.

W. P. Scruggs and others to Andy Lawson, 18 9-10 acres, for $400.

W. Mullikans and others to J. Warren Neily, 38¾ acres, for $1,450.

T. D. Graham and others to George Royalty, 135 acres, more or less, for $2,500.

L. D. Reynolds and wife to David Duggins, 3 acres, more or less, for $350.

Johnson to Elijah Gabhart, 46 acres, more or less, for $900.

J. R. Elliott and others to R. C. Elliott, 50 acres, more or less, for $156.25.

Susan Salen, etc., to R. C. Elliott, 35 acres, more or less, for $100.

W. M. Hardin and wife to Bradford Breeding, 9 acres, 3 rods and 22 poles, for $50.

John S. Hardin to Bradford Breeding, 3 acres, 2 rods and 16 poles, for $150.

W. P. Ryan and wife to Bradford Breeding, 15 acres, 1 rod and 28 poles, for $200.

J. H. Brown and wife to H. G. Shewmaker, 217 acres, 3 rods and 34 poles, for $14,167.55.

D. E. Sweeney and wife to Lemey Buggs, 48 acres, more or less, for $500.

J. J. Holiday and wife to T. L. Adkinson, 19 acres, more or less, for $1,200.

A. F. Bishop and wife to P. B. Prather, 41 acres, for $779.

W. L. Lewis and wife to W. E. Robinson, 3½ acres, for $200.

Squire Hopper and wife to Henry Hillard, 99 acres, more or less, for $25.

Mary J. Shipley to Henry Hillard, 32 acres, more or less, for $85.

Elijah Hopper and wife to Henry Hillard, 33 acres, more or less, for $12.

John C. Hatchell and wife to Eliza Prather, 8 acres, for $1.50.

James L. Mudd to W. M. Smith, 21 acres, $151.58.

Thomas W. Simms and others to John Reed, house and lot, for $100.

J. Thurman and wife to J. L. Norris, lot in city of Springfield, for $300.

L. J. Hines and wife to T. W. Jones, 20 acres, more or less, for $600.

E. G. Boblett and wife to Byron Croake and others, 98½ acres, for $1,564.

A. Holderman to M. C. Coyle and W. E. Coyle, 20 acres, more or less, for $500.

J. F. Tobin to E. G. Boblett, 27¾ acres, for $1,000.

James F. Divine to John W. Votaw, 20 acres, more or less, for $750.

F. R. Hodapp and wife to C. M. Tumey, house and lot in city of Springfield, for $2,250.

I. H. Thurman and wife to George Colvin, lot in city of Springfield, for $350.

C. W. Oder and wife to John Harmon, six acres, more or less, for $300.

I. H. Thurman and wife to O. F. Wharton, lot in city of Springfield, for $550.

S. H. Grigsby and wife to J. K. Cheatham, 87¾ acres, more or less, for $1,800.

Oscar Scott to Standford Yocum, 23½ acres, more or less, for $100.

I. P. Johnson and wife to H. P. Hatchett, 15 acres, more or less, for $1,400.

I. H. Thurman, executor, to Dr. Jo Muddoc, house and lot in city of Springfield, for $1,000.

S. C. Sherley and wife to J. S. Sherley, 43½ acres, for $1,546.20.

S. C. Sherley and wife to James I. Moore, 31 acres 3 roods and 7 poles, for $963.80.

* * *

Knox County.

Barbourville, Ky., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Knox county real-estate transfers have been registered for the past month as follows:

Eliza J. Rasnick and John Rasnick to New Diamond Jellico Coal Company, 175 acres on Turkey creek, at $9 per acre.

W. C. Black and Etta Black to John A. Black, Golden Hotel building, Barbourville, $3,300.

R. C. Powers and Belle Powers to John Powers and Catherine Powers, one-half interest in tract of land on Poplar creek, $276.

John Powers to Mandy Powers, Caleb Powers and William Powers, tract of land on Little Poplar creek.

J. G. Price, Laura Price, F. M. Tuttle and J. M. Tuttle to Robert Blanton and Minnie Blanton, tract of land on Little Poplar creek, $1,600.

John Fisher, Martha Fisher and others to James Logan, tract of land, $50.

Samuel Cobb and wife to W. J. Cottengim, lot on Bull creek, $15.

Isham Milton to James Brown and A. J. Crowley, one-ninth interest in tract of land on Big Brush creek, $40.

J. D. Mays and Adelia Mays to Robert Bray, lot on Golden creek, $10.

Daniel Milton to A. J. Crowley and Jas. Brown, tract of land on Brush creek, $225.50.

James Brown and wife to A. J. Crowley, one-half interest in tract of land on Poplar creek, $2,000.

Solomon Volentine and wife to James Townsely, lot on Cumberland river, $600.

Grant Griffin and wife to James Hudson, tract of land on Spider creek, $550.

William McStewart and wife to Cumberland Railroad Company, lot in Artemus, $50.

Ellen W. France and others to John G. Matthews, lot on Moore creek, $200.

Allie Densmore, J. S. Densmore, Martha Densmore, Litha Laws and John Laws to J. G. Matthews, tract of land on Brush creek, $90.

Bennett Coal Company to Evans-Jellico Coal Company, lease on coal mining plant in Brush creek field.

Everett Cottengim and Miley Cottengim to Oliver Cottengim, tract of land on Bull creek, $150.

Eli Golden and Sarah Goin to Cumberland Coal Company, tract of land on Greasey and Brush creeks, $2,071.68.

Mary F. Hopkins and Ida Hopkins to James D. Black and J. R. Jones, tract of land on Fighting creek, $150.

John H. Wilson, Julia Wilson and L. W. Farmer to Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, tract of land in Flat Lick, $1,428.66.

J. D. L. McKeehan to Essom McKeehan, tract of land on Poplar creek, $200.

Warrick Tusley and Amanda Tusley to Frank Terrell, tract of land on Turkey creek, $104.

Wm. McGaffee and Sarah McGaffee to James T. and Belle Hembres, tract of land on Big Brush creek, $45.

James Powell and Ellen Powell to Tilden Shelton, tract of land on Swan Pond, $200.

A. G. Brafford to L. W. Farmer and W. R. Hughes, tract of land on Lynn Camp creek, $12.50.

O. K. Oakley and Sophie E. Oakley to Andrew Jackson, lot in East Corbin, $25.

Hester Martin and M. C. Martin to Levi Foley and wife, tract of land on Indian creek.

James B. Trosper to T. M. Trosper and wife, lot on Big Brush creek $150.

K. S. Davis and Robert Bray, tract of land on Golden creek, $100.

Lana Boles to Mary E. Boles, tract of land on Big Brush creek, $5 and other considerations.

S. L. Lewis and E. T. Lewis to S. M. Perkins, tract of land on Big Brush creek, $100.

Hiram Jones and Mary Jones to C. N. Sampson, lot in Barbourville, $400.

Elizabeth Reynolds to F. M. Ingert, tract of land on Lynn Camp creek, $50.

Thomas Johnson and Lillie Johnson to J. G. Price, interest in tract of land on Richland creek, $10.

James Kenney and M. J. Kenney to G. M. Terrell, lot in Corbin, $750.

Taylor Hignite and Mary Hignite to Grant Hammons, tract of land on Stinking creek, $4,600.

* * *

Warren County.

Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The following real estate transfers have been recorded in the Clerk's office in this city during the past month:

C. T. Cherry and others to C. R. Wiley, 56 acres, $500.

Bob Whitney to George W. Minick, lot at Fifth and High streets, $750.

G. W. Willis to L. S. Milam, 93 acres, $1,200.

J. M. Massey to Mrs. Rosa Wilson, 160 acres, $1,000.

Loudella Temple to W. H. Miller, house and lot on Main street, $2,500.

Walter Phillips to S. F. Rector, 34¾ acres, $982.50.

John M. Wilkins to W. T. Smith, lot on Col., between Second and Third, $450.

Mrs. Rosa Wilson to E. Wagner, H. and L. B. L. pike, $500.

R. E. Porter to J. R. Kirby, H. and L., Smiths Grove, $4,500.

Elizabeth A. Bryant to T. L. Bryant, six acres, $240.

C. E. McDaniel to T. L. Bryant, interest in 133 acres, $125.

Cottmee Grove to Joe Rone, house and lot, Tenth and Park streets, $2,200.

C. H. Moore to Mary B. Suttle, lot on College street, $1, etc.

St. Louis Union Trust Co. to Wadsworth Stone and Paving Co., lease and interest in elevator of Green River Asphalt Co., $2,500.

A. S. Hines & Co. to George H. Galloway, two lots, Beauty avenue, $485.

Lizzie F. Hunt to Sarah M. Lively, house and lot on Broadway, $2,100.

Margaret B. Wimans to W. M. Bailey, house and lot on Main and Payne streets, $1,000.

George H. Hayes to Charles Herndon, lot near White Stone Quarry, $200.

C. C. Jackson to J. W. Perkins, 80 acres, $1,100.

Ella K. Rowlinson to E. Beelor, lot in Smiths Grove, $1,600.

Mary E. Duvall to E. T. Harlan, 22 acres, $600.

W. W. Ezell to L. L. Smith and T. G. Chapman, house and lot at Thirteenth and Adams streets, $625.

J. B. M. Elkin to James H. Spaulding, one acre, deed to other lot, three acres.

Nettie K. Harmon to Lida Calvert Obenchain, house and lot, corner Thirteenth and Chestnut, $2,950.

Robert Redes, Jr., to L. J. Meeks, part of Shields' place, $400.

Maggie E. Robinson to Mary A. Belcher, house and lot, $1,100.

James Davis to E. T. Morgan, 29¾ acres, $300.

F. K. Taylor to George B. Wilson, 100 acres, $5,750.

Josie B. Meyler to Evelyn Byrd Rogers, lot on Eighth street, $650.

G. W. Gardner to D. E. Dickson, 105 acres, $8,000.

Joe P. Miller to Mary Bracken, 67 acres, $600.

Oscar C. Fletcher to V. Kirby, lot, $225.

Mrs. E. J. Smithfield to J. R. Harmon, 160 acres, $2,000.

G. W. Reeves to A. F. Sandige, 42 acres, $575.

W. E. Lockhart to A. L. Gunnels, six acres, $250.

William Butler to Alfred Lowery, 55½ acres, $1,350.

Alfred Lowery to Robert Ground, 64 acres, $2,450.

The First State Bank of Kirkland, Tex., capital $10,000. Incorporated.

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LARGE SALE

Of the 1905 Crop of Green Rivers.

BIG INDEPENDENT MANUFACTURER THE BUYER.

BURLEY GRADES BRING MUCH HIGHER PRICES.

NEW CROP MOVING SLOWLY.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 26.—The feature of the local leaf tobacco market this week was the first large sale of Green river leaf since early last spring. The buyer was one of the biggest independent manufacturers in this country, and one who has heretofore used only a limited amount of the Green river type. The sale was made privately and consisted of 346 hogsheads of the crop of 1905. The price paid was not stated, but it was said to have been highly satisfactory to the seller and the transaction to have called for the tran fer of about $50,000. Sampling of the 1906 crop of Green rivers continued, 1,803 hogsheads being reported this week.

The auction market showed further strength in the Burley division. All grades were higher and the decline of several weeks ago was more than recovered in some cases. Sales of Burley aggregated 406 hogsheads, of which three were of this year's crop, 369 of the 1905 crop and 34 old crops. The three hogsheads of this year's crop brought $8.90, $10.75 and $13.75. One was from Central Kentucky and the other two were from the Southern Kentucky district. They were of desirable quality and well manipulated. Sales of this year's crop to date number five hogsheads, as compared with 99 hogsheads of the new crop at this date a year ago.

The average quality of the 1106 and old crop Burley was the best seen for several weeks, there being a much larger proportion of colory grades. Common and medium smokers and fillers met with a very strong demand and week-end quotations for low and medium grades were on a par with the best of the year. Good and fine leaf in strong request and ruled ¼@½c higher. Colory strippers, smokers and natural leaf fillers drew brisk bidding and were generally knocked down at figures fully ½@1c higher.

The dark division of the auction market was comparatively quiet. Only 48 hogsheads were offered, and they were almost wholly of the low grades, very little leaf showing up, and that of the common kind. The market was firm for lugs and occasionally looked a bid or to higher.

Sales of leaf tobacco this week amounted to 2,652 hogsheads, as compared with 971 the corresponding week last year and 1,777 two years ago. Sales since January 1 have amounted to 107,409 hogsheads, as compared with 125,223 last year and 118,245 two years ago. Of the week's sales 482 hogsheads were by auction and 2,168 privately. Included in the sales were 34 hogsheads of old crop Burley, 369 new 1906 crop Burley, 408 hogsheads old crop dark and 1,868 new 1906 crop dark. Redemptions for the week amounted to 59 hogsheads or 12 per cent. of the sales by auction. Receipts for the week were 600 hogsheads, and since January 1 they have amounted to 92,108, against 94,000 last year and 88,465 two years ago.

Official Quotations.

The following are the revised quotations on leaf tobacco as compiled by the Committee on Quotations of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange:

1906 CROP.

	BURLEY. Dark Red.	Bright Red.
Trash (gr'n or mixed)	$6 75@ 7 50	$7 75@ 8 25
Trash (sound)	7 75@ 8 25	8 50@ 9 00
Common lugs	8 50@ 9 00	9 00@ 9 75
Medium lugs	9 00@ 9 50	10 00@ 10 75
Good lugs	9 50@10 00	11 00@12 00
Common leaf (short)	8 75@ 9 75	10 00@11 00
Common leaf	10 00@11 00	11 50@12 50
Medium leaf	11 00@12 00	13 00@14 00
Good leaf	13 00@14 50	15 50@17 00
Fine and selections	15 00@16 00	18 00@20 00

	BURLEY. Colory.
Trash (green or mixed)	$8 25@ 9 25
Trash (sound)	9 00@10 00
Common lugs	11 00@12 00
Medium lugs	12 50@13 50
Good lugs	13 50@16 00
Common leaf (short)	12 50@13 50
Common leaf	12 50@13 50
Medium leaf	14 00@16 00
Good leaf	15 50@17 00
Fine and selections	19 00@25 50

	DARK. Mfg.
Trash (green or mixed)	$6 00@ 6 50
Trash (sound)	6 50@ 7 00
Common lugs	7 25@ 7 50
Medium lugs	7 75@ 8 25
Good lugs	8 50@ 9 00
Common leaf (short)	8 50@ 9 50
Common leaf	9 00@10 00
Medium leaf	10 00@11 00
Good leaf	11 00@12 00
Fine and selections	12 00@12 75

	DARK. Rehandling	Export.
Trash (gr'n or mixed)		$5 75@ 6 25
Trash (sound)		6 25@ 6 50
Common lugs		6 50@ 7 00
Medium lugs		7 25@ 7 75
Good lugs	$7 50@ 8 50	8 00@ 8 50
Common leaf (short)	8 50@ 9 00	8 50@ 9 50
Common leaf	9 00@10 00	9 50@10 50
Medium leaf	10 00@11 00	10 75@11 75
Good leaf	10 50@11 00	12 00@12 50
Fine and selections	11 00@11 50	13 00@15 00

N. B.—Unsound or defective in condition, length or color, or mixed packages, from 1c to 3c lower.

Weekly Report.

The following is the report of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange for the week and year to October 25, 1907, as furnished by R. B. Green, the secretary:

	Hhds.
Receipts	600
Private sales	2,168
Total for the week	2,652
January 1 to date	107,409

	Week.	Year.
Year 1906	971	125,223
Year 1905	1,777	118,245
Year 1904	2,255	96,002

CLASSIFICATION OF THIS WEEK'S SALES.

	Old crps.	1907 crp.	1906 crp.	Total.
Burley	34	3	369	406
Dark	408	..	1,838	2,246
Totals	442	3	2,207	2,652

CLASSIFICATION OF SALES JANUARY 1 TO DATE.

	Old crps.	1907 crp.	1906 crp.	Total.
Burley	4,687	5	54,451	59,099
Dark	6,940	..	41,370	48,310
Totals	11,577	5	95,827	107,409

CLASSIFICATION OF SALES TO SAME DATE IN

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Burley	82,900	74,189	39,685
Dark	42,323	44,056	56,317
Totals	125,223	118,245	96,002

COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS YEARS' SALES.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Total sales of new crop to date	103,238	122,784	105,634
Sales of new crop to end of original inspection	91,883	109,174	89,852

REJECTIONS

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Rejections this week	59	132	283
Rejections this week to auction sales	12	21	17
Rejections Jan. 1 to date	11,802	13,579	16,944

RECEIPTS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Receipts this week	540	672	967
Receipts Jan. 1 to date	92,106	94,000	88,465
Sales of new crop to this date			

Burley 99; dark 32.

MAPPING UNDER WATER.

[Boston Transcript.

An instrument has recently been invented for recording the depth of water, and which makes a pen record something on the principle of the machine which records the rough places in a railroad track. A cake of metal attached to a rope is dragged over the bottom by a boat moving slowly. The other end of the rope extends over pulleys to the charting room, where a pen records the ups and downs, or peaks and valleys of the bottom, making a topographical map. Experts know how to translate these tracings into feet or fathoms. The results are much more accurate and vastly quicker than the old method of sounding with a hand-line.

COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Oct. 26.—The market for coffee futures opened steady at a decline of 5 points to an advance of 5 points, one month being lower under a little further selling by Wall street houses, while other positions were steadied by favorable European cables, and the market later advanced on covering and moderate bull support. The close was steady at an advance of 5@10 points. Sales were reported of 13,000 bags, including December at 5.85@5.70c, March at 5.85c, May at 5.90@5.95c, July at 5.95@6c and September at 6.05c.

Spot coffee quiet; No. 7 Rio 6½c; No. 4 Santos 8c. Mild coffee quiet; Cordova 9½@10¾c.

COTTON COMMENT.

New York.—The feature during the week was the general retirement of buyers among spinners and trade interests as well as exporters, owing to the great uncertainty from the panic prevailing in Wall street and the very strained and uncertain general financial situation. The same conditions forced the bull interests here and at New Orleans to let go of large lines of December and other options. The developments of the past fortnight have rather painfully demonstrated the foundation which we have been maintaining in our attitude toward the market for some time. It has not been so much the question as to the size of the crop, but the widespread disturbance in trade and the great straining of credits which has been going on throughout the country the last month from the enormous depreciation in security values. It is now quite likely these conditions will cause a heavy contraction in general business and result in a heavy curtailment in consumption the ensuing year. We are of the opinion that cotton prices are more likely to go still lower before the financial situation has cleared.—[T. A. McIntyre & Co. to E. E. Paine & Co.

With returning confidence, in view of the shrinkage in prices, we are obliged to look favorably upon the situation, while realizing that the cruel losses must cripple industrial operations before long.—[Hubbard Bros. & Co.

We are not less bullish in our feelings and believe that cotton will ultimately pull away from the shadow of financial difficulties and assert itself in the fullest strength.—[Carpenter, Baggot & Co.

So far neither the movement of cotton nor the ginning figures reported by the government can serve as a reliable index to the size of the crop, and this question still remains to be settled in the future.—[Norden.

Cotton situation complicated by inability to realize quickly in foreign exchange and while the increasing shortage of looms are being shut down on high-priced goods. Burlaps are firm.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, Oct. 28.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 59¾c; sales 464 casks; receipts 682; shipments 230. Rosin firm; sales 2,047 bbls.; receipts 2,342; shipments 2,550; stock 80,925; A, B and C $3.50@3.55; D $3.60@3.90; E $3.90@3.95; F $3.95@4; G $3.95@4.05; H $4.05@4.10; I $4.30@4.40; K $4.70; M $4.90; N $5.35@5.45; window glass $5.75@5.85; water white $5.85.

Charleston, Oct. 28.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 59½c; no sales. Rosin firm; sales 70 bbls.; A, B and C $3.85; D $3.85; E $3.90; F $3.95; G $4; H $4.10; I $4.35; K $4.75; M $5; N $5.50; window glass $5.80; water white $5.85.

Wilmington, Oct. 28.—Spirits of turpentine quiet at 59c; receipts 31 casks. Rosin, nothing doing; no receipts. Tar firm at $2.30; receipts 22 casks. Crude turpentine firm at $2.75, $4 and $4; receipts 50 bbls.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.—Wheat—Spot nominal; futures steady; December 8s 3¾d; March 8s 1¾d; May 8s 0¾d. Corn—Spot quiet; prime mixed American 5s 10½d; futures quiet; December 5s 2¾d; January 5s 6½d.

Exports and Imports.

New York, Oct. 26.—Imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending to-day were $229,437 silver and $304,264 gold. Exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending to-day were $568,151 silver and $1,697,554 gold. Imports of merchandise and dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending October 19 were valued at $74,788,650.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 26.—It was a very trying week in New York banking circles, a week with very few parallels, but at the close it looked as if matters had been adjusted to a degree to warrant the belief that the worst had been seen and that steady improvement could be looked for. The checking of what had the earmarks of developing into one of the worst panics in the history of the country was done by J. P. Morgan and the Secretary of the Treasury, assisted by other leading financiers of New York and the East. The bank statement to-day made a poor exhibit, but it was not as poor as expected. It showed that the banks hold $1,233,300 less than the legal reserve requirements, a decrease of $12,415,580 as compared with last week. Deposits fell off $1,939,400, loans increased $10,864,700 and cash decreased $12,900,800. The Clearing-house Committee decided to-day to issue clearing-house certificates and $3,500,000 in gold was engaged in London for import. The position of sterling exchange made the importation of gold possible without the aid of the Treasury Department and with the continued heavy taking of our grain and the foreign buying of cotton yet to come it is more than likely that gold imports will continue for some time and run up to very large amounts. It is probable, too, that after the flurry in our markets is over Europeans will turn to American securities and thereby augment the flow of gold to this country. Monetary affairs in general were on a fair way to improvement prior to the upheaval of last week. The factors then making for easier conditions are more prominent now, namely, business reaction, downward trend of commodity prices, less extravagance, etc., but they are offset temporarily by the disposition of timid depositors to withdraw their savings and hoard them. However, a few weeks of smooth running should witness the return of these savings to the banks.

Confidence abroad was greatly helped by the publication of the weekly reports of the Bank of England and the Bank of France, combined with the action of the London governors in maintaining a discount rate of only 4½ per cent., contrasted with 6 per cent. a year ago. True, the Bank of England's reserve is somewhat less than it was a week ago—47.21 per cent., against 49.39, but a year ago it was only 36.64 per cent.; this week's showing is better than the average. There was an increase of $910,000 in the actual amount of reserve, but loans to the stock market were increased.

It was a rather quiet week with local institutions. The borrowing demand was less active, due, no doubt, to the fact that banks were very sparing with accommodations. Local bankers state that there is nothing in the New York situation to cause uneasiness here. The local banks are, without exception, said to be in excellent shape. They have been husbanding their resources since midsummer in anticipation of an active demand this fall. They have declined right along to accept speculative paper and have urged their customers to conduct their business on very conservative lines, and as a result local conditions are generally sound.

The report of the Clearing-house to-day was as follows:

Day's clearing	$1,910,060
Balance	239,521
Week's clearing	13,153,284
Corresponding week last year	12,279,820
Balances for week	1,442,044

The local security market was at a standstill during the week. The panicky conditions that prevailed in New York diverted all attention to that center. No sales were made at the Stock Exchange and bids and offers were few and far between, and the same can be said of the curb market. Even trading by local people in New York was considerably restricted, owing to the unwillingness of many New York bankers to buy on margins. There was, however, a fair amount of investment buying, securities being paid for outright and brought out and placed in safety vaults. There was hardly a New York house that did not advise investors to buy if they could pay cash. It was pointed out that there are stocks to be had whose earning capacity and sound financial conditions are unquestioned, which at ruling prices are sure to net from 6 to 8 per cent. and better on the investment, and which, in the years to come, should appreciate in market value. St. Louis United Railway issues, which usually move in sympathy with the New York market, held remarkably well. Toledo Railways and Light, which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, actually advanced, selling up to 14. Statements of earnings during the week were almost without exception better than expected. During the long decline in securities many companies have continued to grow in earnings and in net results, and it would seem that prices in many cases will have to advance materially to discount the accumulation of intrinsic worth and earning power.

Nothing was done at the local Stock Exchange to-day. No changes were made in quotations, with the outside list St. Louis United Railways issues were steady. The common stock closed in St. Louis at 18⅞ bid and 20 asked, the preferred at 53 to 55½ and the 4 per cent. bonds at 75 to 77. Kansas City Railway and Light common was quoted in Chicago at 35 to 45. Toledo sold in New York at 13. United Railways investment common sold at 14 and 15 and the preferred at 22½. Standard Oil was quoted at 350 to 400, American Tobacco at 180 to 185, Subway at 123¾ to 135½ and Giroux at 2¾ to 6½. L. and N. unified as were 95 asked at the close, the colateral trust at 91 asked and Southern Railway 8s at 99¾. New Orleans Railway and Light common was quoted in New Orleans at 11 to 11½ and the preferred at 38 to 39½. The common sold at 11½ and the preferred at 38.

The following are the latest bid and asked prices made for securities on the Stock Exchange:

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Birmingham Ry. and Light 4½s	78	83
Chattanooga Railway 5s	*97	100
City 4s, 1910	...	*101
City 5s, old L., 1911	*100	104
City 5s, Southside, 1925	...	100
City 4s, Municipal, 1925	...	*101
City 4s, Parks, 1950	...	...
City 4s, refunding, 1907	...	*103
City 3½s, refunding, 1908	...	*99
City 3½s, refunding, 1911	...	*95
City 3½s, refunding, 1955	...	*93
City 5s, sewer and Parks, 1911	...	104
Dallas Electric 5s	...	93½
East St. Louis and Suburban 5s	...	91¾
Houston Electric 5s	...	*95
Kansas City Ry. and Light 5s	...	91
Louisville Home Telephone 5s	*74	78
Louisville St. Ry. 4½s	*94	100
Louisville St. Ry. 5s, consol. 1930	*103½	104
Memphis St. Ry. 5s, 1st and L. 1st mor. 5s	*100½	102
Memphis St. Ry. 5s	95¾	96
Nashville Ry. and Light 5s	...	99
New Orleans Ry. and Light 4½s	74	77
New Albany St. Ry. 5s	...	*97
Pascagoula St. Ry. and P. 5s	...	*91
Paducah Trac. and Light 5s	...	*90
Rome Light and Power 5s	...	*90
Rochester Ry. and Light 5s	...	94½
Springfield Ry. and Light 5s	*90	94½
St. Joseph Ry., L., H. and P. 5s	...	*97
Seattle Electric 5s	...	*90
Savannah Electric 5s	...	*90
Wash., Alex. and Mt. V

000 by one institution—there is no reason for hysteria because of the revelation of a deficiency in associated bank reserves; the local situation can be cared for through a resort by the Clearing-house to issues of loan certificates. The decrease in cash as officially reported was $12,900,800. This was probably due to shipments to the interior and withdrawals by trust companies, together, of about $19,500,000, which were partly offset by Treasury and other contributions, the latter by banking syndicates. General deposits decreased $1,939,400 and the reserve requirements were thereby reduced $484,850, deducting which from the loss of cash, left $12,415,950 as the decrease in reserves to $1,283,300 deficiency. Computed upon the basis of deposits, less those of $48,683,600 public funds, the surplus is $.0,-782,000. Loans were expanded $10,884,700, indicating the relief extended by the banks to needy borrowers. The daily average of bank clearings on Saturday, reflecting Friday's business, was $371,185,000."

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cl'sg Bid.
Adams Express				140
Amal. Copper	22,000	69¼	68	69
Am. Car & F'dry	1,700	27	26¼	26
Do preferred				84¼
Am'n Cotton Oil	1,400	26	25	24¾
Do preferred				75
American Express				160
Am. H. and L. pf				11½
Am. Ice Securities	1,800	13	10⅞	13
Am'n Linseed Oil	100	8	8	9
Do preferred				17
Am'n Locomotive	3,500	40	37¾	37½
Do preferred	500	89	88	84
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	8,100	69⅝	68¼	69
Do preferred	300	85¾	85¼	85
Am. Sugar Ref'g	1,100	104¾	102	161
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	800	65	64¾	66
Ana. Mining Co	2,600	51	50	51¼
Atchison	4,800	76	74⅛	75
Do preferred	600	86	85½	85½
Atl. Coast Line	900	65	64	60½
B. and O	1,200	81½	81	81
Do preferred				73
Brooklyn Rapid T.	3,500	34¾	33	33
Canadian Pacific	400	159½	155½	156½
Central of N. J				103
C. and O	300	28¾	28½	27½
Chicago Gt. West	300	9	8¾	7¾
C. and N. W	1,400	135	130	131½
C., M. and St. P	8,400	104⅜	102⅞	103¾
Chicago T. and T				15
Do preferred				15
C., C., C. and St. L.	300	52	51	51½
Col. Fuel and I	700	15¾	15¼	15⅜
Col. and Southern	1,400	38	35¾	36¼
Do 1st pref	300	44	42½	42½
Do 2d pref	400	32	31¾	32
Consolidated Gas	700	90¾	89	81
Corn Prod. Ref'g	200	9¾	9¼	9¼
Do preferred	300	50	40½	48
Central Leather	200	14	13¾	13
Do preferred	100	76	76	75¾
Del. and Hudson	3,000	129½	127	128¾
D., L. and W				536
D. and R. G	400	18¾	18½	18⅝
Do preferred				57½
Dist. Securities	800	41¾	40¾	40⅜
Erie	800	18¾	18¾	18½
Do 1st pref	200	38½	38¼	39
Do 2d pref	500	28¼	27⅞	28½
Gen. Electric	900	167	165	166
Gt. Northern pref.	4,300	133	130¾	131
Illinois Central	600	120¼	118	117
Internat'l Paper	500	9¾	9¼	9¾
Do preferred				63
Internat'l Pump				12
Do preferred				51
Iowa Central				11¾
Do preferred				35
Interboro-Met	200	7	6½	6⅝
Do preferred	300	19	18	18
K. C. Southern	200	25	23	25
Do preferred				50
L. and N	900	97	95	95
Mexican Central	900	15¾	14¾	15
Minn. and St. L				30
M., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie				27
Do preferred				114½
Missouri Pacific	400	51¾	50	51
M., K. and T	900	25¾	25	25
Do preferred	100	50½	50	50
National Lead	300	38¾	37¾	37¾
Nat. Ry. Mex. pf				45
N. Y. Central	7,400	120	118¾	120¾
N. Y. O. and W	900	28¾	28	28
Norfolk and West	500	62¾	60½	61½
Do preferred				79
North American	200	48	47¾	47¾
Northern Pacific	10,900	106½	104	105¾
Pacific Mail	100	20	20	20
Pennsylvania	13,400	116	114¾	114¾
People's Gas	600	74½	73¾	73¾
P., C., C. and St. L				54
Pressed Steel Car	500	18½	17	18
Do preferred	300	70	70	70
Pullman Pal. Car	200	139	130	135
Reading	17,800	79	77⅞	78⅜
Do 1st pref				75
Do 2d pref				70
Republic Steel	700	14½	13½	14½
Do preferred				54½
Rock Island Co	1,400	15	14⅜	14½
Do preferred	800	35½	34¾	34¾
St. L. & S.F. 2d pf	400	29½	29	28½
St. L. Southwest				13⅜
Do preferred	500	27	27	26
Southern Pacific	3,700	68⅞	67¾	68
Do preferred	400	104½	102⅝	103
Southern Railway	800	32¾	32	12¼
Do preferred	400	42	41¾	41¾
Sloss-Sh'f'd Steel	300	33⅜	31	30½
Tenn. Coal and I				138
Texas and Pacific	900	19½	18	18½
T., St. L. and W	300	19⅝	19¼	19
Do preferred	1,000	34¾	30	31½
Union Pacific	28,500	174¾	168¾	169⅜
Do preferred				78
U. S. Express	100	79	79	70
U. S. Realty	1,800	40½	37	39
U. S. Rubber	200	17	16¾	16½
Do preferred	700	71	70	70
U. S. Steel	18,100	24⅜	23¾	23⅞
Do preferred	1,100	83¾	82⅝	83¼
Va.-Car. Chemical	300	15	14	14½
Do preferred	100	81	81	80
Wabash	200	9¾	9¾	9
Do preferred	900	15¾	15	14½
Wells-Fargo Exp				240
West'house Elec	400	49	48	47½
Western Union	400	67½	66¼	67
W. and L. E				6¼
Wisconsin Central	100	12	12	11¾
Do preferred				30

Total sales for the day, 232,000 shares.
Offered.

U. S. BONDS.

New York, Oct. 26.—Bonds were irregular. Total sales (par value), $2,266,000. U. S. 2s registered have declined ⅝, the coupons ⅝, the 4s registered 3½ and the coupons 4 per cent. in the bid price on call during the week.

The following are the closing quotations on Government bonds:

Refunding 2s, registered	104¼
Do coupon	104¾
3s, registered	107¾
Do coupon	107¾
New 4s, registered	117
Do coupon	118

FOREIGN FINANCIAL.

London, Oct. 26.—Closing quotations: Consols for money 82⅝; do for the account 82 13-16; Anaconda 6⅜; Atchison 79½; do preferred 89½; Baltimore and Ohio 84⅞; Canadian Pacific 162⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio 29; Chicago Great Western 7½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 110; De Beers 18½; Denver and Rio Grande 20; do preferred 62½; Erie 19⅝; do first preferred 40½; do second preferred 30; Grand Trunk 21⅝; Illinois Central 130; Louisville and Nashville 109¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 28⅜; New York Central 105½; Norfolk and Western 64½; do preferred 84; Ontario and Western 29¼; Pennsylvania 60; Rand Mines 4½; Reading 41; Southern Railway 13½; do preferred 45; Southern Pacific 70⅝; Union Pacific 114½; do preferred 82; United States Steel 24⅜; do preferred 87¼; Wabash 9; do preferred 16. Bar silver quiet at 28d per ounce. Money 3½@3¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4⅝@4⅞ per cent.; do three months' bills 4⅞@5 per cent. Bullion amounting to £465,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Egypt.

Berlin, Oct. 26.—Exchange on London 20 marks 52½ pfgs. for checks. Discount rates: Short bills 4 per cent.; three months' bills 4⅞ per cent.

Paris, Oct. 26.—Three per cent. rentes 94f 30c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 12½c for checks.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 26.—Many lines of merchandise showed improvement this week, while others continued dull. Trading in the hide and skin market was only moderate, although advances were secured on most selections. Dealers in the provision market reported a healthy demand. Lard continued in light supply. Trade continues to move along freely in the grocery market. The local pig iron market showed a slight improvement. There was more inquiry, and the market, taken as a whole, was much more satisfactory. Receipts of wool were again large and shipments were only of fair volume. While the drug and hardware market showed no improvement over that noted, dealers have no room for complaint. Poultry was in heavy supply and prices declined sharply. Butter ruled slightly lower and eggs remained firm and unchanged. Nothing out of the ordinary occurred in the local dry goods market. Grain prices moved in an easy way, with a tendency toward lower prices.

The following quotations represent the prices charged by wholesale dealers of this city:

BEANS—North fancy Michigan $2.75; New York French red kidney fancies $2.75; California pink 4½c per lb.; Lima 7c per lb.

BUTTER—Elgin 31½c in 90-lb. tubs; 32c in 30-lb. tubs; Elgin lb. prints 3½c; creamery 29c in 60-lb. tubs, 29½c in 30-lb. tubs; 30c in prints.

CEMENT, LIME AND PLASTER—Portland cement $1.70@3.50 per bbl.; Louisville cement 72@80c per bbl.; lime 85c per bbl.; plaster Paris $1.65@2 per bbl.

FIELD SEED—Choice timothy $2.10@2.25 per bbl.; choice $9.50@10, orchard grass $2.25; bluegrass, fancy $2.15@2.25; red top, fancy 90c per lb.; English bluegrass $2.10@2.25 per bu.; rape 7c per lb.

FLOUR—Minnesota patents $5 per bbl.; plain patents $5.50; straights $4.75@5; clears $4.25; low grades $4.25; winter patents $5.75; winter straights $5@5.25; low grades $4.25; bolted meal $1.25 per 100 lbs.

FOREIGN AND PACIFIC DRIED FRUITS—Currants, per lb. 10@11c; raisins, London layers, per box $1.85; sultana raisins 12@ 30c per lb.; loose muscatels, in 50-lb. boxes 6½@ 7½c; prunes, California new crop, 90@100s, 6½c; pears 10@11c; figs, in layers 12@14c; in bags 7c per lb.; apricots 16c; Persian dates 5½c; Fard dates 8@9c; evaporated apples 7½@8½c.

IRON AND HARDWARE—Iron bars $2 for base; tool steel 9c per lb. for base; soft steel $1.95 for base; steel roofing, corrugated $2.20; V-crimped $2.85 per square; black sheets, No. 14 $3.55; No. 16 $3.45; No. 18 $3.60; No. 20 $3.60; No. 22 $3.75; No. 24 $3.75; No. 26 $3.95; No. 27 $4.15; No. 28 $4.35; No. 30 $4.55; wire nails $2.30 base; cut steel nails $2.20 base; plain black wire $2.20 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.; galvanized wire $2.50 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, painted $2.45; galvanized $2.75 per 100 lbs.; horse shoes, No. 2 and larger, Junia A $4.10 keg; Perkins $4.04½ base, Burden $4.10 keg; Ideal $4.10 keg; horse nails 9@9¾c; 2 G rated 53½c per keg; harrow teeth $2.75 per 100 lbs.; carriage bolts, ⅜x6 and smaller 70 and 10 per cent. discount; larger and longer 60 and 5 per cent. discount; machine bolts, ⅜x6 and smaller 60 and 10 per cent. discount; larger and longer 60 and 5 per cent. discount.

MILL OFFAL—In car lots: Bran $25 50; shorts $26; shipstuffs $26.50. Prices are $1.50 per ton higher in bags.

NUTS—Almonds, Tarragona 18c per lb.; filberts, Sicily 12c; California walnuts 12@15c; French walnuts 13c; Texas pecans, Jumbo 18c, large 15c; cocoanuts, new crop, per 100, $4.50; mixed nuts 14c per lb.; Brazil nuts 13c; peanuts, fancy H. P. green 7½c; roasted 9½c.

PROVISIONS — Hams—Choice sugar-cured, light and special cure 14½c; heavy to medium 13½@14c. Bacon—Clear rib sides 11½c; regular clear sides 11½c; breakfast bacon 13½c; sugar-cured shoulders 9½c; bacon, extra 11½c; bellies, light 12c; heavy 12¾c. Lard—Prime steam in tierces 9c; pure lard in tierces 10¾c, in tubs 10½c; pure leaf lard in tierces 11½c, in tubs 11¾c, in firkins 11¾c. Dried Beef—12c.

RICE—Louisiana, broken 4c per lb.; fancy 7c; Japan 5½c; Carolina head 6½c; fancy Patna 6½c.

SALT—Delivered in drayload lots: 7-bu. bbl. $1.22@1.37; 3-bu. bbl. 95c@$1.10; dairy salt $1.25@1.55 per bbl.; freezing salt in 200-lb. sacks, 70c per sack.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are now as follows from list October 1, 1905: Single 90 and 10 per cent.; double 90 and 20 per cent.

(The following quotations represent the prices paid by wholesale dealers of this city.)

DRIED FRUIT—Bright dried apples, large cuts, 7½c; good bright apples 6½c; medium cut 5½c; dark 4½@5c, according to quality. Pare-half peaches, sun-dried.

FEATHERS—Prime white goose 51@52c per lb.; gray 40@43c; No. 1 old 40@43c; No. 2 old 30@35c; good white old goose 37@38c; No. 2 white old 25@26c; white duck 35@40c; old and mixed dark 15@20c.

HAY—Choice timothy $17@17.50 per ton; No. 1 timothy $16.50@17; No. 2 timothy $.5.50@16; No. 3 timothy $14@14.50; low-grade timothy $10.50@12.50; No. 1 clover $15.50@16; No. 2 clover $14@14.50; No. 1 clover mixed $15@ 15.50; No. 2 clover mixed $12.50@14; wheat and oats straw $6@6.50. On levee 50c per ton less.

ROOTS—Indiana ginseng, dry, full dug, $.50 @5.75 per lb.; Kentucky ginseng, dry, full-dug, $5@5.50; "Golden Seal" yellow root, dry, $1@ $1.70; Seneca snake root, dry, prime, 35@40c; Virginia snake root, dry, prime 30c; blood root, dry, prime 5½c; lady slipper, dry, prime 10@ 12c; Mayapple, dry, prime, 8@9½c. Dealers want ginseng off strings before shipped. All roots ought to be washed and well dried before shipped.

TALLOW—No. 1, 5½c; No. 2, 4½@4¾c.

GRAIN.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 26.—The local grain market was slightly easier this week. Prices showed a tendency to lower levels, in sympathy with Chicago and other markets, which were influenced adversely by the disturbances in Eastern financial affairs. Receipts were lighter than were expected.

WHEAT—
No. 2 red and longberry.....$1 01
No. 3 red and longberry.....99
Rejected 2@8c less; on levee 1½@ less.

CORN—
New No. 3 white.....66½
New No. 3 mixed.....66

OATS—
No. 3 white.....52
No. 3 mixed.....51½

RYE—
No. 2 new Northwestern.....96
No. 2 new Western.....93

The prices for wheat are those paid by dealers; the quotations for corn, oats and rye are selling prices.

COTTON.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 26.—The local cotton market developed an easy tendency, owing to the weakness in the futures market. Both receiving and shipments were again light. Prices on middling declined ⅛c the latter part of the week.

Middling 11c; strict middling 11⅛c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 26.—Demand in the local boot and shoe market was well maintained the past week. Dealers generally are replenishing their stocks freely and keeping up their assortments in all heavy staple goods. Local retailers are also having a satisfactory business. Factory conditions are without any material change; immediate orders are of limited volume, but spring orders are very satisfactory. Some of the factories which cater to the jobbing trade, it is said, have already commenced work on their spring orders.

FINE WHISKY.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 26.—The fine whisky market continued strong and active this week, with prices about the same as those ruled last week. Sales were of satisfactory volume, and both distiller and jobber have no room for complaint. The market for rye continues unusually in excellent shape, and prices as a rule are firm. Nothing unusual occurred in the spirit market. Prices remain firm and unchanged.

PIG IRON.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 26.—The local pig iron market showed a slight rally this week. There was more inquiry and the market, taken as a whole, was much more satisfactory. Trade, however, is far from being up to the average. There were a few price changes noted.

Cash quotations in the local market are as follows:

Southern coke, No. 1 foundry.....$21 00@21 50
Southern coke, No. 2 foundry.....20 50@21 00
Southern coke, No. 3 foundry.....20 00@20 50
Southern coke, No. 4 foundry.....19 50@20 00
Gray forge.....18 00@18 50
No. 1 soft.....20 00@21 00
No. 2 soft.....20 50@21 00

OILS AND PAINTS.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 26.—Trade the past week in the oil and paint market was excellent. A good demand is noted on all lines, especially window glass. There were several price changes made.

OILS—Castor, No. 1 $1.06 per gallon; No. 2 98c; linseed 45c for raw and 46c for boiled, in less in 5-bbl. lots; lard oil, winter strained 71c; extra No. 1, 65c; No. 1, 59c; No. 2 54c; linseed, 37 degrees 25½c; stove gasoline and benzine, 63 degrees 14c; straits oil 34c; black oil 9@13c; golden machinery 12c; extra golden lubricator 24c; Malta or Neatsfoot 53c; extra winter strained 58c per gallon; Peerless pastry oil 60c; coil oil, Kentucky test, 10½c; Indiana 10½c; water white, 300 degrees 11½c; headlight, 175 test, 12½c; turpentine 57½c; wood alcohol 40c; denatured alcohol 36c in bbls. and 40c in half bbls.; pine tar 18c per gallon.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Strictly pure white lead 7c per lb.; red 7¾c, less 2 per cent. discount for cash. Colors— Venetian red 1@1½c; yellow ochre ¾c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 26.—Trading the past week in the hide and skin market was only moderate, although advances were secured on most selections. Receipts continue light, and it is rather difficult to fill orders. Only a few price changes were made.

HIDES—Green—Steers—These quotations are for Kentucky hides. We quote assorted lots: Dry flint hides 14@14½c; salted 12@; Southern hickey green hides 9½@9¾c less; No. 1 salted hides 12@12½c; No. 2 G salted 8½c; No. 1 horse G salted $3.25@3.50; No. 2 horse G salted $2.50; sheepskins with wool on, 25@ 90c, according to wool and size; shearings from 5c to 25c; goat skins 25@50c.

LEATHER.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 26.—The general call in the leather market is about equal and in the amount of business being done in both scoured and unscoured stocks amounts to considerable and is sufficient to keep all stocks well sold up. Prices remain firm and unchanged.

HARNESS LEATHER—Medium to best city oak tanned sides 37@40c.

SOLE LEATHER—White oak tanned, medium and best 32@42c; hemlock tanned, medium to best 35@39c.

LEATHER BELTING — Standard quality from standard list prices 70 per cent. discount; good quality from standard list prices 60 and 10 per cent. discount; extra quality from standard list prices 60 per cent. discount; good quality from standard list prices 60 per cent. discount; extra quality from standard list prices 50 per cent. discount.

WOOL.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 26.—Receipts of wool continued light this week and shipments were only of fair volume. Prices ruled steady.

WOOL—Quotations are for Kentucky and Indiana wools. Southern wool quotations are from 2c to 3c per lb. lower on account of wool being classed as grease instead of scoured. Fine delaine, clean grease in fleece 25@26; 27½c; good rub-washed 32@35c; coarse, dingy rub-washed 30@32c; black wool 20c.

DRY GOODS.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 26.—A steady market was reported this week for dry goods, and business was quite satisfactory for the season. No price changes were made during the week.

⅞ BROWN SHEETING—Log Cabin 6½c, Graniteville RR 6¾c, Stonewall 7⅛ 33½c, Tidal Wave 6¾c, Fanaka 7 4½c.

4-4 BROWN SHEETING—Hickman LL 6½c; Indian Head LL 6½c, Portland LL 6¾c, Gran. finH 6¾c, Best American 6¾c, Elmira A 6¾c, Chiseca AAA 7½c, Gran. EE 7½c, Champion 7½c, Hoosier 6½c, Dixie 6½c, Gran. Western 7½c, Indian LL 6½c; Cotton Belt 6¾c; Deep Run 6¾c; Rose Hill 6¾c.

QUILT LINING—Green River 33½c; Cheshire 47½c; Chapman 44½c; Louisville 43½c; Lancaster 54½c, XX 51½c.

SEA ISLAND BROWN—Clipper 6¾c; Father George 7¾c; Horseshoe BB 7½c; Pepp. R 8c; Peak of Otter 8c; Lynchburg 8c; St. Clair 46-inch 9½c; Imperial 40-inch 9c.

DUCK—8 oz. 12c; 10 oz. 15c; Canaburg 8-oz. 10½c.

BROWN DRILL—Natchez 7½c; Pelzer 8c; Improved 8c; Champion 8½c; No. 250 9¾c; Clifton 8c.

BLEACHED DRILL—Dewey 8c.

PLAID COTTON—Bay City 25-inch 5½c; Lakewood 25-inch 5½c; Our Beauty 25-inch 6c; Marion 27-inch 6½c; J. M. R. N. & S. 27-inch 7½c; Dan Valley 27-in. 7½c; Double Cable 27-inch 7½c; Grandmother 27-inch 8½c.

FANCY PRINTS—Fortuna 5½c; Frontenac 5½c; Simpson Novelties 7c; Simpson Nameite 6c; Hamilton Staple 6½c; Hamilton Nameite 6½c; Marlow 6½c; Hamilton Gloria 6½c; Alsace 6½c; Typhoon Silk 6½c.

ROBE PRINTS—Defender 5½c; Orion 6c; Westminster 6½c; Hamilton 6½c; 6¾c; Hamilton Patch 7c; Pin Sing 6¾c; Hamilton Twill 7c; Cochecho Twill 7c; Pacific Twill 7c; Empire Quill 8½c; Avalon Draperies 10½c.

SHIRTING PRINTS—Bates 4½c; American 6c; Merrimac 6¼c; Liberty Bell 6¼c.

FANCY RED PRINTS—Aztec 5c; Arabian 5½c; Columbia 5½c; Tarzar 5½c; Allen Foulards 6¼c; Pigeon Blood 9½c; 11c.

BLEACHED CAMBRIC—Knight, 33-in. 9¼c; Diamond Mill 9¾c; Summertime 9½c; Berkeley No. 60 11½c; Lonsdale, No. 12 12½c; Lonsdale No. 1 13½c; Wamsutta 13½c; Berkeley Extra 10¾c.

RED AND BLACK PRINTS—Garibaldi 6¼c; Simpson Noir and Rouge 6¼c.

BLACK, WHITE AND GRAY—Majestic 5½c; Columbia 6¾c; American 7c; Lenox 6¾c.

STAPLE PRINTS—Brocadette 6¼c; Pacific 6¼c; Chantry 6¾c; Brocades 6¾c; Allen Staple 6¾c.

RUBY AND GREEN—Washington 7c; Simpson 7c.

PINK AND PURPLE—Merrimac 6¼c.

SOLID OILS—OOO 5¾c; A 6c; AA 6¼c.

SOLID PRINTS—Improved 6c; American Black 7c; Norton Black 7c; Simpson Black 7c.

INDIGO PRINTS—Ceylon 6¼c; Boss 6¾c; American 7c; Calcutta 7c; Simpson 7c; Arlington 7c; Wabash 8¾c; B Wide 9½c; Mackinaw Twill 9½c; Amana Society 11¾c.

APRON GINGHAMS—Rockland 5½c; Nelson 5½c; Amoskeag 7c; Bonsdell 7½c; Stirrold 7½c; Lancaster 7½c; Albemarle 7c; Edinburg 7c.

CHAMBRAY—No. 300 9c; No. 100 9½c; No. 150 10c; No. 250 10½c.

CHEESE CLOTH (ALL COLORS)—Imperial 4c.

DECORATIONS—Defender 4c.

PERCALES—Jupo 8½c; La Rein 8½c; Sea Island 12c; Brandenburg White Ticket 12c; White Star 12c; Brandenburg Golden Ticket 11c.

¾ BLEACHED COTTON—Red Rover 5c; Our Own 5c; Mercury 5½c.

4-4 BLEACHED COTTON—Brice-a-Brac 6¾c; Red Seal 6½c; Sparkle 6½c; Dwight Anchor 8½c; Mercury 8½c; Compass 10c; Signal Service 10c; Liberty Bell 10c; Measenger 10¼c; Old Reliable 10c; Ladies' Favorite 10c; Homestead 10½c; Alice Rose 11c; Pride of West 14½c; Hope 10¼c; Lonsdale 11c; Fruit 11½c; Masonville 12c; Wamsutta 13c.

SHRUNK BLEACHED—LL, 36-in. 9½c; Indian Head, 36-in. 10½c; Indian Head, 40-in. 12c; Indian Head, 45-in. 15c.

DRUGS.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 26.—Most dealers in the drug market report trade as very satisfactory. Morphine shows a slight advance.

Alcohol $2.76@2.81. Alum, per lb. 2@3c. Bergamot, per lb. $3@3.50. Camphor, in quantity, subnitrate 82. Blue mass 50c. Borax, by bbl. 6½c per lb. Calomel, per lb. $1. Camphor 91@96c. Cloves 20@30c. Cocaine, per oz. $12@ 14. Copperas, bbls. $2.75. Copperas, per 100 lbs., $1. Glycerine 17c in 50-gallon cans. Indigo, best Madras, per lb. 60c. Iodide potassia $3.30 per lb. Iodine $3.50 per lb. Morphine, P. and W., (Sanderson's) $2.75. Licorice, extract, per lb., 25c. Madder, per lb. 15c. Morphine, P. and W., in ¼-oz. bottles $3.70 per ounce; in ounce bottles $3.45 per ounce; 2½-oz. boxes in ¼s $3.65 per ounce. Magnesia, carbonate, 2-oz. (Jennings') 30c. Opium, gum, $7.50 per lb. Quinine, P. and W., 100 oz. cans 28c; 5-oz. cans 29c; 1-oz. cans 30c; 5-oz. cans 32c; 25-oz. cans 29c; 100-oz. cans 17c. Rosin, per bbl. $5.35. Rhubarb 85c. Salts, Epsom, 1¼c lb. in 5-lb. bags. Soda ash 1½@2c higher; use quote selected. Sulphur $2

Raincoats

$10 to $35.

A genuine Priestley Cravenette for as little money as $10.

Special lot of regular $15 and $18 Priestley Cravenettes at $12.50.

Others at $15, $18, $20, $25, $30 and $35; in all materials, and in fancy patterns, as well as Blacks and Oxfords.

It's hardly prudent to be without a Raincoat—the best general-utility overgarment a man can own; but you'll find it very prudent to come here to buy one.

LEVY'S Third and Market.

Members Retail Merchants' Association. Railroad fares refunded until December 14.

Courier-Journal.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY.

MONDAY.....OCT. 28, 1907

THIEF ARRESTED.

HAD BEEN ROBBING HOUSES IN LOUISVILLE.

Articles In William Edwards' Possession Identified By Detective Daly.

With a good part of his loot still on him, the man who entered a number of houses in Louisville on last Friday morning, and who gave his name as William Edwards, was arrested in Jeffersonville yesterday morning about 2 o'clock by Sergt. Mike A. Wall and Patrolman Elsworth Summers after he had entered the home of the Rev. W. E. Edgin, chaplain at the Indiana Reformatory, and robbed the apartment of Prof. H. H. Dreyer, former bandmaster of the institution. Edwards claimed to be from Memphis, Tenn. Later in the day he said his home was at New Orleans, but was a native of Letcher county, Ky.

Edwards had in his possession $78 in money, two gold watches, an emerald set ring, a stickpin set with brilliants and a few other articles of jewelry. One of the watches had the monogram W. M. E. on it, and the ring bore the name Martin. The other watch was identified as belonging to Prof. Dreyer, as was also the money. Edwards took forty-five cents in change from the Rev. Edgin. Yesterday morning Detective Eugene Daly, of Louisville; M. M. Barnard, assistant superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory, and Capt. M. E. Clegg visited Edwards at the county jail, but neither of them had ever seen him before. He has every appearance of being a nervy burglar, and he constantly smiled as he talked, but had little to say.

Detective Daly identified one watch, the ring and stickpin as being part of the property taken from the home of Mrs. Samuel Barnell, 1121 Floyd street, Louisville, Friday morning, the watch being that of W. M. Ellis, a son of Mrs. Barnell. Several other houses were entered at the time of the robbery of Mrs. Barnell. Her son is a telegraph operator and works of nights. When Mrs. Barnell heard the noise made by the burglar she thought it was her son and called to him. The thief asked what she wanted and soon left the house after thrusting an electric flashlight in her face.

The arrest of Edwards was brought about by a visit he paid to the Pennsylvania yards shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. There he met John Culp, the yardmaster, and asked him for a "lift" to Louisville. Culp suspected something was wrong, but intimated to Edwards that he would be glad to give him a ride on the first bridge freight that pulled out. Culp managed to get away from Edwards long enough to reach the telephone and called up the police station, but no one was there. Mrs. Mattie Farrell, night chief operator at the telephone exchange, suspected something was wrong, and watched for Sergt. Wall and he was notified that he was wanted in the Pennsylvania yards. The arrest then followed.

PROMINENT WOMAN DEAD IN ILLINOIS.

MRS. M. B. OWENS, WIDOW OF WILLIAM OWENS, JR., OF LOUISVILLE, PASSES AWAY.

Mrs. Martha Baldridge Owens, widow of Mr. William Owens, Jr., for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Louisville, died yesterday at Salem, Ill., where she made her home with her daughter, Miss Sallie G. Owens. Mrs. Baldridge is survived by her daughters, Miss Sallie G. Owens, of Salem, and Mrs. Cora Owens Hume, of Louisville, and both were with their mother when the end came.

Mrs. Owens was a member of the Hodge family, of Tennessee, and was born in Gallatin, Tenn., October 12, 1826. She was married to Mr. Owens in 1847.

The burial will be in Cave Hill, but definite arrangements for the funeral have not been made.

Socialist Speaking.

Claude Andrews, of Bellevue, Ky., the Socialist candidate for Governor of Kentucky, will speak to the voters of the city to-night and to-morrow night at Third and Market streets at 8 o'clock. Mr. Andrews by birth is an Englishman. He stands for pure Democracy of his day, although there is a change in name.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children while Teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

CITY WINS.

Street Railway Co. Must Comply With Ordinance.

MUST HAVE PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT NEW LINE.

WILLIAM BEARD FOUND DEAD IN HIS SHANTYBOAT,

SEATED NEAR A TABLE.

Judge A. B. Anderson, of the United States Court for the district of Indiana, at Indianapolis, denied Saturday the application filed by the New Albany Street Railway Company against the city of New Albany asking for an injunction to restrain that corporation from interfering in any way with the rights of the street railway company in making excavations on the streets, or laying tracks. The case occupied the entire day.

The controversy had been on in New Albany for some time and arose when the railway company attempted to make excavations on East Elm street for the purpose of laying a track from the main line at Thirteenth and Spring streets. When the excavating began the workmen were stopped by the New Albany police and the foreman arrested, the charge being that they were violating a city ordinance adopted in June, 1907, which provided that before any excavations were made on a street of the city a permit must be first obtained from the City Engineer. The street railway company claimed that they had a contract with the city, made in 1902, which permitted them to lay tracks on every street in the city, excepting Pearl, Olden and Oak streets. Just what will be done now cannot be foreseen, but the city authorities are determined to not permit the streets recently made to be torn up and rendered useless unless some great emergency arises. The street car people have the privilege the same as others of asking for a permit, but whether they can compel the city authorities to grant it remains to be seen.

Crack In the Lid.

The utmost vigilance was exercised by the New Albany police yesterday in that city and the saloonkeepers appeared generally to have complied strictly with the law and kept their places closed. But two were found whose saloons gave any evidence of being in operation, and the proprietors were notified to appear at the Central police station this morning. They were Charles Wieglieb, Bank and Water streets, who was notified by Patrolmen Spence and Starr, and Charles Weis, Spence and Starr, and Charles Weis, Beach, East Fifth street and Culbertson avenue, the officers making the raid being Sergts. McLaughlin and Sinex and Patrolmen Spence and Starr.

The Central station was notified about noon that a flourishing game of crap shooting was in progress on the river bank near the terminus of Third street. Probation Officer Kraft and Patrolman Spence were sent to the place indicated. Upon their arrival a gang of young gamesters fled in every direction, and they succeeded in arresting but one, Thomas Greene.

Died In His Chair.

William Beard, who had lived alone for many months in a rude shanty boat beached on the bank of the Ohio river at the foot of East Eighth street, New Albany, was found dead on his boat about 9 o'clock yesterday morning by Lee Wagner, a friend. He was sitting on a chair near the open door, with his head on a table, on which was a smoking lamp, the broken chimney lying on the floor. He had evidently been dead several hours. Coroner Starr was called, made an examination, and his finding was death from natural causes, probably heart disese or apoplexy. He had been seen in the central part of the city late Saturday night intoxicated, and it is supposed that he went about midnight to the boat where he was found. For a number of years he had been employed in the rolling mills of New Albany, and he was well known in that city. He was fifty-seven years old and is survived by a son and daughter, both of whom live in New Albany.

Anniversary Services.

The seventieth anniversary of the German Evangelical church, New Albany, was observed yesterday, the entire congregation having attended the services held in the church morning and night. At the morning service an appropriate sermon in German was preached by the Rev. C. W. Locher, of Baltimore, a former pastor, while the sermon in English at night was by the Rev. T. F. John, of Louisville, also a former pastor. The Rev. E. G. Kuenzler, the present pastor, assisted in both services. Special music was given by the excellent choir of the church and the celebration was a success in every particular. The officers of the church are Adam Heimberger, president; Fred Maetschke, recording secretary; Carl Rickmeyer, financial secretary, and John Baer, treasurer.

Died In California.

County Clerk William F. Ruoff, of New Albany, received a telegram last evening from Los Angeles, Cal., announcing the death in that city of his father, Frederick C. Ruoff, a former resident of New Albany. No particulars were given concerning his death. Mr. Ruoff leaves his widow, who was with him, and two sons, living in New Albany. He was highly esteemed in New Albany and Floyd county and had hundreds of friends who will be shocked to learn of his death. When the gold excitement broke out in the Klondike several years ago he, in company with Andrew Miller and Harry Nafus, went to California. He was a member of New Albany Company, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, Ivanhoe Lodge of that fraternity and New Albany Lodge of Elks.

Charged With Murder.

The case of William Riplinger, the chauffeur who ran over and killed Earl McCurdy, aged five years, at State and Elm streets, New Albany, last Wednesday night, will be called in the City Court to-morrow. Riplinger was held without bail on a charge of murder in the first degree. Coroner Starr, of New Albany, has completed the inquest and his finding was accidental death, but he fixes the guilt upon no one. Considerable condemnation has been expressed in New Albany against Riplinger, but it was at no time charged that the sad affair was anything but an accident.

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN NEW ALBANY.

—Dr. A. W. Williams has returned to his home in Frankfort, Ky., after a short visit to Dr. Thomas Neat.

—Mrs. Philip S. Everest and her son are here from Greenwood, S. D., to visit her parents, Capt. George S. Beers and Mrs. Beers, Chartres street.

—James Nicholson will leave this week for Denver, Col., where he expects to spend the winter in the hope that the climate will benefit his health.

—Ohicah Tribe of Red Men will confer the Adoption degree on a class of forty at the meeting next Thursday night in the wigwam, Pearl and Market streets.

—Miss Mary Glanville, Mary and Genevieve O'Donnell, Mabel Terstegge, Edith Terstegge, Katherine Normally, Margaret James, Lorena Lee and Katherine Smith; Messrs. Edward Tighe, Louis Russell and Herman Vernia; Masters John McBarron and Thomas Walsh.

—Charlee Aley, who has been visiting relatives in this city, has gone to Bloomfield to spend a few days with his sister, Mrs. Bogey, before going to Salt Lake City, where he holds a responsible railway position.

—The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Knauer, widow of John N. Knauer, took place yesterday afternoon from the German Methodist church. Services were conducted by the Rev. C. H. Miller, the pastor, and the burial was in Fairview.

—The cases of the State against Dominick Moran and George Merkel, saloonkeepers of New Albany, who are charged with having failed to withdraw the curtains during the prohibited hours, will be tried in the City Court to-day.

—The New Albany Commercial Club has appointed delegates to the National Civic Service Reform League meeting, to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., November 7-8. The delegates appointed are: Henry Tersteege, J. W. Dunbar, R. H. Bailey, John K. Graham and Charles Day.

—The monthly rally of the Baptist Young People's Union of New Albany and Jeffersonville will be held to-night at the Tabernacle Baptist church, this city. The Rev. R. A. McFarland, of Salem, will deliver the principal address, and an attractive programme will be presented.

—The United Gas and Electric Company, of this city, has announced a very decided decrease in prices for the incandescent lightings, effective November 1. The reduction to smaller consumers will be about 20 per cent., while that using larger quantities will have it at a much less rate.

—Extensive repairs are being made to the Culbertson-avenue Baptist church, which, when completed, will render it one of the handsomest little houses of worship in the city. The improvements include a thorough reconstruction of the building and it will be beautified with an attractive church tower.

—The Young Men's Christian Association, of this city, will organize a debating and literary club, which will be the feature of the work during the fall and winter. The work of the club will be composed of extemporaneous speaking, debating, practice in parliamentary rules and English criticism.

—John H. Beeler, East Main street, and his sons will leave to-day on a hunting trip in the Mississippi canebrakes. They will travel by their steam launch, Princess, to Vicksburg, going thence up the Yazoo river to Bellazona. They expect to be gone until nearly Christmas. They will hunt near the center of an extensive swamp country.

—Next Monday, November 4, will be the last day for the payment of State, county and city taxes, without adding the penalty of 10 per cent. For the convenience of taxpayers County Treasurer Frank Green, who is also City Treasurer, has announced that on Thursday and Friday of this week he will keep his office open until 9 o'clock, in order to accommodate taxpayers.

—The funeral of Mrs. Rebecca Scott, an old resident of the county, took place yesterday from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Levi H. Scott, on the Paoli pike, a short distance north of the city. Services were conducted by the Rev. Frank T. Porter, pastor of the Park Christian church, and the burial was at the Chapel Hill cemetery, in Greenville township, ten miles north.

—Dr. John H. Gibbs, of Milltown, through his attorney, M. W. Funk, has filed a suit against the J. B. Speed Company to recover $3,000 for alleged damage to property and he also asks that an injunction be granted. He alleges that the damage to his property has been sustained on account of the fumes and gases coming from the lime and cement plant of the defendant company at Milltown, and he asks that the company be restrained from operating.

—The Young Ladies' Sodality of Holy Trinity Catholic church will give an interesting entertainment at the School Hall, on Market street, near Seventh. The entertainment will be a comedy-drama entitled "The Old Maids' Convention" and the following young people will have part in the cast: Misses Katherine Cannon, Mayme Russell, Agatha Schaefer, Elizabeth and Mary Kelly, Louise Burke, Emily Lyons, Mary Glanville, Mary and Genevieve O'Donnell, Mabel Terstegge, Edith Terstegge, Katherine Normally, Margaret James, Lorena Lee and Katherine Smith; Messrs. Edward Tighe, Louis Russell and Herman Vernia; Masters John McBarron and Thomas Walsh.

CRACKED IN THE LID.

SALOONKEEPERS ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING SUNDAY LAW.

Ten Men Found In Barroom "Pinched" On the Charge of Disorderly Conduct.

Two alleged leaks in the Sunday "lid" were discovered yesterday by detectives, and at several other places where it was thought that liquor was being sold an investigation was made. The weekly campaign was directed this time through the Detective Department, and eleven arrests were made in the two leaks that were found. Ten of these were arrested at the same place, while the other man was arrested in the company of his wife and children, where it was said liquor was being marketed from his kitchen, which is located immediately back of the saloon which he tends.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the saloon conducted by Stephen Muth, at 1638 West Market street, was entered by Detectives Reiss and Fow, and the arrest of nine men and Muth followed. The other arrest was made at the saloon owned by Fred Popp, at Twenty-sixth and Duncan streets, at 11:30 o'clock, where the bartender, Gus Kammerer, who, it is said, sold whisky to one of the detectives, was taken into custody.

With the exception of the two bartenders, all of the men were slated with disorderly conduct the charge of violating the Sunday-closing law being slated against Muth and Kammerer.

When the rumor that men were entering Muth's saloon reached their ears, Detectives Reiss and Fow went to the place, and taking notice of a man going in, followed him. The entrance was by way of a side door. The detectives say that after purchasing the whisky, which they put in their pockets, they demanded the surrender of the ten men. The patrol wagon was called and the men hurried to the Central police station.

The men arrested in the saloon gave their names as Steve Muth, proprietor; Ed Smith, Ed Cartello, C. W. Hicks, John Stone, John Walters, John Mitchell, G. A. Jones, Henry Rhinehart and M. Brown. All gave bond.

When receiving information later that the lid was off at the Popp saloon, Twenty-sixth and Duncan streets, Detectives Reiss and Fow hurried to the scene. It is said that they walked in the back way and entered a kitchen which is used by the family of Gus Kammerer, the bartender. His wife and two children are said to have been present, and the detectives bought whisky in their presence, it is asserted. After being taken to Central police station Kammerer gave bond.

PROMINENT COLORED PREACHERS IN CITY.

Thirty Ministers Assigned To Preach At Churches By Bishop

The colored people of this city have been unusually favored during the last two weeks by out-of-town preachers speaking at various churches.

Sunday before last the bishop of the Afro-Methodist Episcopal Church sent out thirty-five preachers at different churches, and yesterday Bishop Isaac Lane, of the C. M. E. Church, assigned thirty preachers to speak at churches of different denominations. The largest crowd attended the Chestnut-street Colored Methodist church at 11 a. m., where Bishop Lane spoke on the subject of "Christianity." He showed vividly the discouragements, the drawbacks, the misunderstandings that come out of the best intentions, the persecutions which seemed to be the victory of the enemy, but a clear conscience, a strong faith in God, a determination to do and live for God, a hope for happiness in the great beyond is worth all we may have to endure here.

All the preachers will meet to-day at the church to hear their assignments.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKINGS

Judge S. W. Hager.

Murray, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Benton, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1 p. m.
Smithland, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1 p. m.
Eddyville, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1 p. m.
Hopkinsville, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1 p. m.
Ashland, Monday, Nov. 4, 1 p. m.

The Hon. S. W. Hager and the Hon. Ollie M. James.

Hampton, Friday, Nov. 1, 1 p. m.

Gov. J. C. W. Beckham.

Brownsville, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Elkton, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1 p. m.
Cadiz, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1 p. m.
Princeton, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1 p. m.
Greenville, Friday, Nov. 1, 1 p. m.
Central City, Friday, Nov. 1, 7:30 p. m.
Lewisport, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1 p. m.
Bardstown, Monday, Nov. 4, 1 p. m.

The Hon. Ruby Laffoon.

Henderson, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Basket, Monday, Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m.
Hawesville, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1 p. m.
Lewisport, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 7:30 p. m.
Robards, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1 p. m.
Smiths Mills, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 7:30 p. m.
Waverly, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1 p. m.
Henshaw, Thursday, Oct. 31, 7:30 p. m.
Slaughtersville, Friday, Nov. 1, 1 p. m.
Dawson Springs, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1 p. m.
Bulah, Saturday, Nov. 2, 7:30 p. m.
Madisonville, Monday, Nov. 4, 1 p. m.
Nortonville, Monday, Nov. 4, 7:30 p. m.

The Hon. A. O. Stanley.

Versailles, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Lowe's Cross Roads, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1 p. m.
Mayfield, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 7 p. m.
Hodgenville, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1 p. m.
Lebanon, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1 p. m.
Springfield, Friday, Nov. 1, 1 p. m.
Taylorsville, Friday, Nov. 1, 7:30 p. m.
Shepherdsville, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1 p. m.
Henderson, Monday, Nov. 4, 1 p. m.

The Hon. Ollie M. James.

Owenton, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Mt. Sterling, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1 p. m.
Richmond, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1 p. m.

The Hon. J. W. Newman.

Anderson county, Oct. 29 to Nov. 2.

The Hon. Everett Jennings.

Greenville, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
McLean county, Oct. 29 and 30.
Daviess county, Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and 2.

Capt. W. J. Stone.

Bedford, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Floyd county, Oct. 30 and 31.
Knott county, Nov. 1 and 2.

The Hon. John K. Hendrick.

Bowling Green, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Lawrenceburg, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1 p. m.
Adairville, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1 p. m.
Auburn, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1 p. m.
Trenton, Friday, Nov. 1, 1 p. m.
Allensville, Friday, Nov. 1, 7 p. m.
Franklin, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1 p. m.

The Hon. Harry McChesney.

Marshall county, Oct. 30 and 31.
Calloway county, Nov. 1 and 2.

The Hon. T. H. Paynter.

Flemingsburg, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.

The Hon. George B. Saufley.

Woodford county, Oct. 28, 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1 and 2.

The Hon. J. Morgan Chinn.

Washington county, Oct. 29 and 30.
Henry county, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 and 2.
Harrodsburg, Monday, Nov. 4, 1 p. m.

The Hon. R. B. Franklin.

Winchester, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.

The Hon. H. V. McChesney and the Hon. J. Morgan Chinn.

Springfield, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.

The Hon. Ben Lee Hardin.

Mason county, Oct. 29, 30 and 31.
Trimble county, Nov. 1 and 2.

The Hon. Charles A. Wilson.

Lagrange, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Union county, Oct. 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1 and 2.

The Hon. R. Y. Thomas.

Glasgow, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Russellville, Monday, Nov. 4, 1 p. m.
Powderly, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 7 p. m.
Drakesboro, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 7 p. m.
Cleaton, Thursday, Oct. 31, 7 p. m.
Greenville, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1 p. m.
Central City, Monday, Nov. 4, 7:30 p. m.

The Hon. R. H. Elliston.

Milton, Monday, Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m.

Senator James B. McCreary and the Hon. J. A. Sullivan.

Lancaster, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.

The Hon. Ward Headley.

Warren county, Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and 2.

Judge E. C. Walker and the Hon. F. M. Hutcheson, Jr.

Reeds, Saturday, Nov. 2, 7:30 p. m.

The Hon. W. W. Tabb.

Bullitt county, Oct. 29 and 30.
Grayson county, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 and 2.

The Hon. Wm. J. Price.

Mt. Vernon, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Shelbyville, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1 p. m.
Waddy, Saturday, Nov. 2, 7 p. m.
Taylorsville, Monday, Nov. 4, 1 p. m.

The Hon. A. F. Byrd.

Prestonsburg, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Lawrence county, Oct. 29, 30 and 31.

The Hon. J. Wheeler Campbell.

Caldwell county, Oct. 28, 29 and 31.
Ballard county, Oct. 30 and Nov. 1 and 2.

The Hon. J. M. McDaniel.

Heidleberg, Monday, Nov. 2, 7 p. m.

The Hon. Ben Johnson.

Taylor county, Oct. 29, 30 and 31.
Marion county, Nov. 1.
Nelson county, Nov. 2 and 4.

The Hon. J. S. Ross.

Calloway county, Oct. 29 to Nov. 2.

The Hon. Chas. Carroll.

Carroll county, Oct. 28 and 29.

The Hon. Ben Roach.

Garrard county, Oct. 28, 29 and 30.

The Hon. James Garnett.

Larue county, Oct. 28, 29 and 30.
Green county, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 and 2.

Prof. Winfrey.

Bath county, October 28, 29, 30.
Princeton, Friday, November 1, 7 p. m.
Providence, Saturday November 2, 7 p. m.

The Hon. E. E. Winn.

Worthville, Wednesday, October 30, 2 p. m.
Sanders, Wednesday, October 30, 7 p. m.
Verona, Thursday, October 31, 2 p. m.
Walton, Thursday, October 31, 7 p. m.
Petersburg, Friday, November 1, 2 p. m.

The Hon. Jake Corbett.

Graves county, October 28, 29, 30, 31.

The Hon. Hal Corbett.

Graves county, November 1, 2.

The Hon. J. C. Duffy.

Trigg county, October 28, 29, 30.
Lyon county, October 31, November 1, 2.

The Hon. Lawrence Finn.

Lyon county, October 28, 29, 30.

The Hon. Charles Sanford.

Grant county, Oct. 28, 29 and 30.
Owen county, October 31, November 1, 2.

The Hon. Will A. Young.

Robertson county, October 28, 29, 30.
Bath county, October 31, November 1, 2.
Rowan county, November 4.

The Hon. B. W. Bradburn.

Simpson county, October 28, 29, 30, 31, November 1, 2.

The Hon. C. C. Bagby.

Spencer county, October 28, 29, 30.
Washington county, October 31, November 1, 2.

The Hon. J. T. Hanberry.

Eddyville, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Trenton, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1 p. m.

The Hon. Geo. S. Wilson.

Webster county, October 28, 29, 30.

D. H. Kincheloe and Clarence Finn.

Henderson county, Oct. 28, 29 and 30.

La Vegas Clements.

Hopkins county, Oct. 28, 29 and 30.

Chas. J. Howes and George Spears.

Johnson county, Oct. 29, 30 and 31.

The Hon. McD. Ferguson.

Marshall county, Oct. 28, 29 and 30.

The Hon. John M. Stevenson.

Wolfe county, Oct. 28 to Nov. 2.

The Hon. W. C. G. Hobbs.

Scott county, Oct. 28 to Nov. 2.

The Hon. Harvey Helm.

Boone county, Oct. 28, 29 and 30.
Mercer county, Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and 2.

The Hon. W. B. Smith.

Cynthiana, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Bourbon county, Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and 2.

Senator N. W. Utley.

Fulton county, Oct. 28 and 29.
Marshall county, Oct. 30, 31, Nov. 1 and 2.

The Hon. C. C. Williams.

Lincoln county, Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and 2.

The Hon. J. M. Rothwell.

Lincoln county, Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and 2.

The Hon. Henry George.

Carlisle county, Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and 2.

The Hon. Lewis McQuown and the Hon. South Trimble.

Cannel City, Friday, Nov. 1, 1 p. m.
West Liberty, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1 p. m.

The Hon. Mike Saufley.

Mt. Vernon, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.

The Hon. Morton K. Yonts.

Brandenburg, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1 p. m.

The Hon. William P. Kimball.

Forks of Elkhorn, Oct. 29, 2 p. m.
Jetts, Oct. 29, 7 p. m.
Bryant's Schoolhouse, Oct. 30, 1 p. m.
Bridgeport, Oct. 30, 7 p. m.
Flat Creek, Nov. 1, 2 p. m.
Swallowfield, Nov. 1, 7 p. m.

The Hon. E. J. Hobdy.

Horse Cave, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1 p. m.

The Hon. John R. Allen.

New Castle, Monday, Nov. 4, 1 p. m.

Judge William H. Yost.

Cleaton, Thursday, Oct. 31, 7 p. m.
Greenville, Friday, Nov. 1, 1 p. m.
Central City, Friday, Nov. 1, 7 p. m.

The Hon. Hubert Vreeland.

Nicholas county, Oct. 28 to Nov. 1.

The Hon. J. M. McDaniel, Lieut. Gov. Thorne and the Hon. James T. Pride.

Stanton, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 7 p. m.

The Hon. J. M. McDaniel and the Hon. James T. Pride.

Jackson, Thursday, Oct. 31, 12:30 p. m.

The Hon. J. M. McDaniel and Lieut. Gov. Thorne.

Clay City, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 7 p. m.
St. Helen's, Thursday, Oct. 31, 7 p. m.
Compton, Friday, Nov. 1, 1 p. m.
Beattyville, Friday, 7 p. m.
Irvine, Nov. 2, 1 p. m.

SHARP ADVANCE

Made In Butter and Milk By Indiana Dairymen.

SAY HIGH PRICE OF FEED MAKES IT NECESSARY.

STATE INSTITUTIONS ARE NOW USING OLEOMARGARINE.

The residents of Jeffersonville who purchase their butter from farmers, who deliver it at the houses, have been notified that, beginning with Saturday, the price will be increased from thirty to thirty-five cents per pound on account of the high price of feed. Buttermilk has been increased from ten cents per gallon to fifteen cents, although this was formerly fed to hogs. It is understood sweet milk will be subject to another raise in a short time, the present price being twenty-five cents. The pure food laws of Indiana, it is claimed, have as much to do with the prices being raised as the increased cost of feed, as it is a dangerous matter for the farmers to attempt to sell adulterated milk or butter and the dairymen dare not do so.

H. E. Barnard, State Pure Food and Drug Commissioner, asserts that the high prices being charged for butter is driving the people of Indiana to the use of oleomargarine, which can be purchased for about one-half the price of the fancy brands of pure butter. He also asserts that the high price of flour will result in more corn meal being used by the laboring class, who cannot stand an increase in their living expenses. Mr. Barnard asserts oleomargarine is wholesome and made with the greatest cleanliness, as the Government requires this. There is a social ban on "oleo" that causes it to be disliked from that standpoint. He says it is used in all of the State institutions as a wholesome food.

FRANK EDMAN DIES.

Struck By Train On Big Four Railroad At Henryville.

Frank Edman, who was struck by a freight train at what is known as the June cut, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway, near Henryville, Ind., died at the Mercy Hospital, in Jeffersonville, at an early hour yesterday morning from exhaustion, which was brought on by the shock caused by the accident and exposure incident to lying out all night after he was struck. Edman was found early Thursday morning by Fred Metzger, who lives near where the accident happened, and Dr. J. H. Walker was summoned. As soon as possible he was sent to Jeffersonville and placed in the hospital, where he was attended by Dr. C. F. C. Hancock, who found it necessary to amputate Edman's left leg below the knee. He was given every attention possible, but he could not survive the shock.

When first found Edman was unconscious, but was revived and said his home was in Minneapolis, but he had been working in Louisville painting signs for the Ballard & Ballard Company until a few days ago, when he quit and concluded to go to his wife, whom he said was somewhere in Ohio. He had intended walking to North Vernon, but at Jeffersonville got on the wrong track and started toward Indianapolis.

The body was taken charge of by Coroner Froman M. Coots and will be held for a day or so in hopes of locating the dead man's wife. Edman said at Henryville that he was twenty-nine years old. Coroner Coots was told last night the father of Edman lives at 136 Twentieth avenue, Minneapolis, and has telegraphed the police to locate him.

Mrs. Kate Gould Weds.

Granted a divorce one week ago today in the Clark Circuit Court at Jeffersonville from Robert M. Gould, who deserted her last July, a license was issued Saturday night by George W. Badger, Circuit Clerk, to Mrs. Kate M. Gould, who became the bride yesterday of John Linkogle, who reached the age of twenty-one years October 17, while his wife became thirty-two last March. In the complaint for divorce it was set forth that the plaintiff married the defendant on July 17, 1896, and she asked the custody of four children born of the union, who are: Robert M. Gould, eleven years old; Elmer L. Gould, nine years old; Marion G. Gould, seven years old, and Helen Ruth Gould, four years old, all of whom were given to their mother when the decree was granted.

In the application for the license Linkogle gave his occupation as that of a tinner, and said he was boarding with Mrs. Gould, who also teaches music.

NOTES OF THE NEWS FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

—Three fine combination baggage and passenger cars for the Queen and Crescent Route have been completed at the car works and are ready for shipment to-day.

—W. H. Whittaker, superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory, went to Greencastle yesterday and last night delivered a lecture at a church there at the prison day exercises.

—The marriage of John Beal and Miss Lotta Dagley, whose engagement was announced several days ago, will occur on Wednesday evening and they will go to housekeeping at 414 Indiana avenue.

—Jefferson Lodge No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, will give a smoker to-night and there will be several candidates for the third degree. Addresses will be made by a number of persons.

—Capt. Ed J. Howard went to Madison yesterday for the purpose of looking after his shipyard there, John Stewart, who was the superintendent, having died a few days ago. He was a native of this city.

—Mrs. Romeo Hargrove, who lives at 219 West Maple street, and whose husband is a railroad conductor, found a man prowling in her back yard Saturday night and fired several shots at him, but none took effect.

—The next meeting of the Gentlemen's Literary Club will be held at the home of Harry Bird Friday night and Prof. Frank E. Andrews will read a paper on "The Immigration Question," which will be discussed by the other members.

—Harry Crabb, an engineer, and Miss Myrtle Thompson, both of New Albany, were married in this city Saturday night by Magistrate James S. Kelgwin. The groom is a native of Pike county, Ind., and the bride was born near Borden.

—John Edwards, a teamster, managed to find a place yesterday where the lid was off and was arrested last evening by Capt. M. E. Clegg. He was locked up for a hearing before Judge Harry C. Poindexter in the City Court this morning.

—Prospects for contracts at the car works after the beginning of the new year, it is claimed, are not flattering, there having been a falling off in the orders for both passenger and freight equipment. The outlook in the passenger department is not encouraging.

—Albert Simonson was received at the Indiana Reformatory yesterday from Wabash county to serve from one to fourteen years on a conviction to the charge of grand larceny. In the commitment he is spoken of as an intelligent lad who has not been in trouble before.

—A summons was received yesterday by Sheriff John S. Pernett to be served on Thomas Jacobs, who is supposed to be an inmate of the Indiana Reformatory, for him to appear in the Jay Circuit Court on Tuesday, November 12, to answer to a complaint for divorce made by Lucinda Jacobs.

—The members of Tell Lodge of Odd Fellows are making extensive preparations for a meeting on Wednesday night, at which several candidates will be given the initiatory degree. There will be visitors present from Louisville and New Albany and a banquet will follow the regular work.

—Information has been received by Sheriff John S. Pernett which goes to show that Frank Long, who killed Henry O. Slater at Bethlehem a few days ago, is in the vicinity of Wise's Landing and it is believed his wife, Minnie Long, has joined him. So far nothing has been done toward filing a complaint against Long.

—An entertainment will be given to-night and Wednesday night, the proceeds from which are to be devoted to the fund that is being raised by St. Anthony's German Catholic church for building a new schoolhouse. A plan is also on foot to convert the present church into a school and build a new house of worship.

—The deep well that is being drilled by the American Car and Foundry Company has reached a depth of 180 feet and several good streams of water have been found, but the work will be continued until the depth of 1,500 feet is reached, if an ample supply is not found before that time, to run the works, the plan being to strike a vein from the river.

—A movement has been started by the Magistrates in this city to suspend the practice of employing runners for their services in securing eloping couples and it has been partially agreed that each Magistrate shall run his chance on the open market. There is an ordinance against runners, but they exist in the vicinity of the ferry landing in large numbers.

—The case of the Board of Children's Guardians against Margaret M. Storz for the custody of Arthur Storz will be taken up in the Circuit Court this morning, and it will then be decided whether there is to be a continuance until to-morrow on account of habeas corpus proceedings having been filed by Mrs. Storz against her mother-in-law, Mrs. Francisk Storz.

—George Kopp has begun an active canvass for the Democratic nomination of Prosecuting Attorney of the Clark Circuit Court. The election does not take place for more than a year and the convention will not be held for several months. Burdette C. Lutz, who is the present Representative to the State Legislature, has also decided to become a candidate for the office.

—The residents of Front street east of Spring are up in arms over the condition of the wharf, it being alleged many empty wagons are permitted to remain there, contrary to an ordinance, and that a gravel yard is maintained over the protests of the Board of Public Works, the small stones being thrown by boys into the private yards and in some instances windows have been broken.

—The last Legislature enacted a law that all country schools should have a janitor to look after the fires and keep the houses clean. The law is not thoroughly understood and many of the teachers have been asking if they could not earn a few extra dollars by filling the new position. According to the act the township trustees are required to provide the janitors and pay them from a special fund.

LOUISVILLE COUPLE MARRIED IN JEFFERSONVILLE.

Samuel C. Baker, a packer, and Miss Pearl Dorton, a stemmer in a tobacco factory, both of Louisville, were married in Jeffersonville by Magistrate James S. Kelgwin. The groom was born in Jefferson county, Ky., on May 29, 1886, and the bride in Virginia.

Think It Over.

$22.80

INCLUDES RAILROAD TICKET AND BERTH IN THRU SLEEPING CAR

LOUISVILLE TO NEW YORK

Royal Blue Line

B. & O. S-W.

Through sleeper leaves Louisville daily 2:10 p. m. Arrives New York, Twenty-third street, 6:30 p. m. Information at city ticket office, northwest cor. Fourth and Market. Both phones 230.

CADILLACS

Have ALWAYS held the reliability and economy records.

The New 1908 Cadillac

Light, Four-cylinder Touring Car is already cleaning up road and track records.

1908 Model G $2,000

Come in and examine it and have a demonstration ride.

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